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CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 2

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JANUARY 7, 1973

POUR DIFFUSION IMMEDIATE
LE 7 JANVIER 1973

Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable
announced today that the trade agreement between
entered into force definitively with the ex-
ratification. The agreement provides for the removal
of exports from both countries and for mutual
businessmen. Most Favoured Nation treatment was
ed to Bulgaria in 1963 when a province-wide agreement
Canada's trade with Bulgaria in 1972 amounted to \$13 million,
three quarters were Bulgarian exports. Canadian exports
included raw hides and textile machinery.
were agricultural products, such as fruit
Mr. Sharp stated that the trade agreement represents
broadening of Canadian-Bulgarian relations, and expressed
will lead to an expansion of bilateral trade.

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RATIFICATION OF CANADA-BULGARIA TRADE AGREEMENT

RATIFICATION DE L'ACCORD COMMERCIAL CANADA-BULGARIE

ministre d'état aux Affaires extérieures, Monsieur
compte aujourd'hui l'entrée en vigueur officielle de
l'accord entre le Canada et la Bulgarie par suite de
son entrée en ratification. L'accord stipule la révo-
cation de la clause "faveurée" pour ce qui est des exportations
des deux parties relatives aux visites d'affaires.
Le secteur le plus favorisé avait été accordé à la
Bulgarie de la conclusion d'un premier accord commercial.
L'année dernière le Canada avec la Bulgarie se chiffrait à 2.3 millions
Les trois quarts étaient constitués d'exportations
vers la Bulgarie. Les peaux brutes et les machines textiles
étaient les principales exportations du Canada vers la Bulgarie.
Les importations canadiennes étaient constituées de
les fruits, les jus de fruits, les vins et les pâtes.
que l'accord commercial représente un élément de
des relations entre le Canada et la Bulgarie et le
croit que cette mesure conduira à une expansion du
commerçal.

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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JANUARY 5, 1973

BOOK DISTRIBUTION IMMEDIATE
RE 4 JANUARY 1973



RATIFICATION OF CANADA-SUGARAI TRADE AGREEMENT

RATIFICATION DE L'ACCORD COMMERCE CANADA-SUGARAI

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTRÉMIÈRES
DEPARTEMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 30

FOR TRANSMISSION ONLY
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DRAFT - 2013

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced today that the trade agreement between Canada and Bulgaria had entered into force definitively with the exchange of instruments of ratification. The agreement provides for "Most Favoured Nation" treatment of exports from both countries and for the facilitation of visits by businessmen. Most Favoured Nation treatment was originally granted to Bulgaria in 1963 when a previous trade agreement was concluded. Canada's trade with Bulgaria in 1972 amounted to \$2.3 million, of which almost three quarters were Bulgarian exports. Canada's major exports to Bulgaria included raw hides and textile machinery. Main imports to Canada were agricultural products, such as fruit juices, wines and peaches. Mr. Sharp stated that the trade agreement represents an element in the broadening of Canadian-Bulgarian relations, and expressed the hope that it will lead to an expansion of bilateral trade.

VISIT TO OTTAWA OF THE BULGARIAN MINISTER RESPONSIBLE FOR

* * * * *

THE RT. HON. MITCHELL SHARP, P.C., M.P.

Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, Monsieur Mitchell Sharp, annonce aujourd'hui l'entrée en vigueur officielle de l'accord commercial entre le Canada et la Bulgarie par suite de l'échange des instruments de ratification. L'Accord stipule le traitement de "la nation la plus favorisée" pour ce qui est des exportations des deux pays et des facilités relatives aux visites d'hommes d'affaires. Le traitement de la nation la plus favorisée avait été accordé à la Bulgarie dès 1963, lors de la conclusion d'un premier accord commercial. En 1972, le commerce du Canada avec la Bulgarie se chiffrait à 2.3 millions de dollars dont les trois quarts étaient constitués d'exportations provenant de la Bulgarie. Les peaux brutes et les machines textiles comptaient parmi les principales exportations du Canada vers la Bulgarie et les principales importations canadiennes étaient constituées de produits agricoles comme les jus de fruits, les vins et les pêches. M. Sharp précise que l'accord commercial représente un élément de l'élargissement des relations entre le Canada et la Bulgarie et le ministre se dit confiant que cette mesure conduira à une expansion du commerce bilatéral.



CANADA

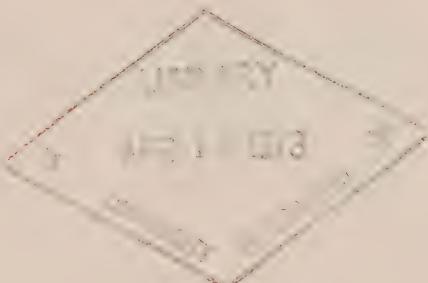
COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 38

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
APRIL 2, 1973

Government
Publications

VISIT TO OTTAWA OF THE BRITISH MINISTER RESPONSIBLE FOR
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AFFAIRS,
THE RT. HON. JOHN DAVIES, M.B.E., M.P.



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced today that the Right Honourable John Davies, M.B.E., M.P. would be visiting Ottawa on Monday, April 30 for talks with Canadian Ministers.

Since Mr. Davies is the Minister responsible for the coordination of British policies related to the European Economic Community, it is likely that the talks will concentrate on the development of the community and its future relations with Canada. This is also a matter of great importance to the Canadian Government which is actively seeking to further relations between Canada and the countries of Europe.

During his stay in Canada, Mr. Davies will also visit Montreal where he will address the Canadian Exporters Association.

A biography of Mr. John Davies is attached.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN DAVIES, M.B.E., M.P.

The Right Honourable John Davies, a member of Mr. Heath's Government from shortly after its formation in 1970, was appointed in November, 1972 Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with responsibility for dealing with European Community affairs in Brussels as required, and coordinating the governmental handling of European affairs at home.

Mr. Davies, whose earlier career had been in business and who was the first Director-General of the Confederation of British Industry, was born in January 1916 and went into politics in 1970, being elected Conservative Member of Parliament for Knutsford, Cheshire, at the general election in June. The following month he was appointed Minister of Technology and created a Privy Councillor, after the re-grouping of various ministries announced in October, he became Secretary of State for Trade and Industry and President of the Board of Trade.

A chartered accountant by profession, he joined the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company (now British Petroleum) in 1946 and was posted shortly afterwards to Stockholm. He later served the company in Paris.

In 1960 he was appointed a director of BP Trading Limited and became managing director of Shell-Mex and BP the following year. In February 1962 he was appointed Vice-Chairman and Managing Director, a position he held until taking up his post as first Director-General of the CBI in 1965. He relinquished that position in September 1969 to become an executive director of Hill Samuel.

Mr. Davies served as a member of the National Economic Development Council, the Council of Industrial Design, the British National Export Council, the Public Schools Commission and the Council of the University of Sussex. He is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts and has received an Honorary Doctorate from the University of Essex. He speaks French, German, and Swedish.

Educated at St. Edward's School, Oxford, he served during the War, first in the 9th Armoured Division and later on the staff of the Combined Operations Experimental Establishment as a specialist in disembarking equipment and men from landing-craft and amphibious vehicles. He was awarded the M.B.E. for this work.

Mr. Davies is interested in modern French painting, enjoys opera and plays golf. He is married and has a son and a daughter.



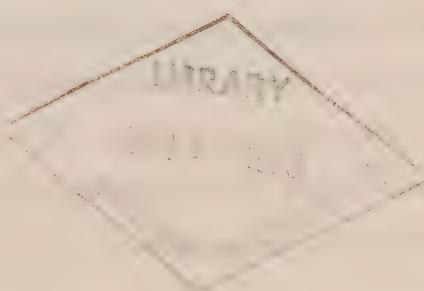
CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 39

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
APRIL 2, 1973

DIPLOMATIC NOTE REGARDING CANADA-MEXICO CONSULAR UNDERSTANDING



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Ottawa, April 2, 1973

No. FLA-194

Excellency,

I have the honour to refer to discussions held during the meeting in Ottawa in October 1971 of the Canada-Mexico Ministerial Committee, concerning the flow of visitors between our two countries and the resulting importance of co-operation in the field of consular work.

Your Excellency will recall that both sides expressed satisfaction with the growth in number of persons visiting each other's country, whether as official visitors, tourists, business people, or in other worthwhile capacities. It was also agreed that measures that could be taken to stimulate and facilitate this flow in both directions would be to the mutual benefit of both our countries.

With the increasing flow of people between Canada and Mexico, it was evident during the discussions at the meeting of the Ministerial Committee that ways should be sought by which the work of our respective consular officials could be facilitated. In accordance with those discussions, I would propose an understanding between our two governments in the following terms:

... 2

His Excellency
Emilio O. Rabasa,
Minister of Foreign Relations of Mexico.

- (a) Consular officers shall be free to communicate in person, in writing, or by telephone with their nationals, and to have access to them. The competent authorities of the Receiving State will cooperate in facilitating and removing impediments to such communication;
- (b) If a national of the Sending State is arrested or committed to prison or to custody pending trial or is detained in any other manner and so requests, the competent authorities of the Receiving State shall inform the consular post of the Sending State without delay. Any communication addressed to the consular post by the person arrested in prison, custody or detention shall be forwarded by the said authorities without delay. Likewise, if the appropriate consular officer of the Sending State so requests, the authorities of the Receiving State shall inform him if a national of the Sending State is under arrest or held in custody pending trial, or otherwise detained;
- (c) Consular officers shall be free to enquire into any matter affecting the interests of their nationals from the competent authorities within their district;
- (d) Consular officers shall have the right to visit a national of the Sending State who is in prison, custody or detention, to converse and correspond with him, to arrange for his legal representation and to assist him in any other proper way. They shall also have the right to assist the nationals in cases of missing persons and misadventures causing injury or death;

- (e) It is understood that the foregoing constitute only a few of the more salient points among consular functions carried out by the respective officials of the two countries pursuant to established international law and custom and that there are many other tasks which they can and must legitimately perform;
- (f) In view of the growing importance of relations in this field, it will be desirable to maintain contact on the subject and to carry out consultations as the occasion demands with a view to facilitating the further growth in mutually beneficial travel between the two countries.

It is understood that the rights and duties referred to in points (a), (b), (c) and (d) shall be exercised in conformity with the constitution, laws and regulations of the Receiving State.

If the foregoing proposals are acceptable to Your Excellency's government, I have the honour to propose that this Note, in English and French, and Your Excellency's reply in Spanish, shall constitute an understanding between our two Governments, each language version of which shall be equally authentic. This understanding shall become effective on the date of your reply and may be terminated by either party upon six months' notice to the other.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Secretary of State
for External Affairs

NOTE FOR THE PRESS:

The Mexican Foreign Minister, in his reply in Spanish to the above note, confirmed his Government's acceptance of the above proposals.



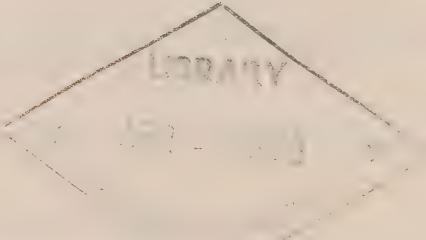
CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 40

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
APRIL 2, 1973

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA
AND THE GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO CONCERNING AN EXCHANGE
PROGRAMME OF YOUNG SPECIALISTS AND TECHNICIANS



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA
AND THE GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO CONCERNING AN EXCHANGE
PROGRAMME OF YOUNG SPECIALISTS AND TECHNICIANS

The Government of Canada and the Government of Mexico,
RECOGNIZING the close bonds of friendship and understanding existing between them;

DESIRING to broaden the basis of the relationship between their peoples by extending the range of contacts between them;

ATTACHING particular importance to the mutual benefit that can derive from programmes of exchanges in the technical and related fields;

Have agreed to establish an exchange programme of young specialists and technicians, based on the general principles outlined in this Memorandum of Understanding, without prejudice to specific arrangements that may be agreed to in the future.

1. The Parties shall undertake an exchange programme of young specialists and technicians beginning in 1973.

2. For the purpose of this Memorandum, participants in the programme shall:

- (a) have Canadian or Mexican citizenship;
- (b) in the case of specialists, possess a degree from a university or from an equivalent institution and in the case of technicians a diploma from a school of technology or an equivalent educational institution;
- (c) be between the ages of 18 and 30 and may be of either sex.

3. In Mexico, the National Council of Science and Technology represented in Canada by the Mexican Embassy, and in Canada, the Department of External Affairs through the agency of the Department of Manpower and Immigration, shall be the bodies responsible for the organization and implementation of the programme.

4. In Mexico the National Council of Science and Technology and in Canada the Department of External Affairs through the Canadian Embassy in Mexico shall agree not later than June 30, 1973, on the following:

- (a) the areas of training and specialization of interest to each side;
- (b) the number of trainees;
- (c) the amount of the sums payable pursuant to paragraph 9;
- (d) the amount and conditions of medical and accident insurance; and
- (e) other practical and financial modalities for the operation of the programme.

5. The period of training which, in principle, shall be from four to twelve months, shall be determined individually for each trainee and shall include, when the Parties so agree, any orientation or supplementary language programmes in the receiving country.

6. In Mexico the National Council of Science and Technology and in Canada the Department of Manpower and Immigration shall prepare a selected list of proposed trainees and shall submit such a list and supporting documentation to the receiving Party by a mutually agreed date for acceptance. Normally such a list and documents will be presented annually, submissions shall be made through diplomatic channels and notice of acceptance or rejection of each proposed trainee shall be given in writing within 60 days. The receiving Party shall determine the place where trainees shall undertake their training and specialization.

7. The receiving Party shall arrange accommodation for arriving trainees taking into account, insofar as possible, the preference of each trainee as to the type of accommodation.

- 8. (a) The sending Party shall bear the cost of return transportation for each of its trainees from the point designated by the sending Party to the point designated by the receiving Party.
 - (b) Air transportation, when appropriate, will be economy class.
 - (c) The receiving Party shall bear the cost of any internal transportation of the trainees which may be required as part of their training.
-
- 9. (a) The receiving Party shall bear the cost of reasonable living expenses of the trainees including accommodation, food and pocket money.
 - (b) The receiving Party shall bear the cost of tuition or academic fees related to the training or specialization of the participants in the programme.
 - (c) Trainees shall not be entitled to a salary.

10. (a) The receiving Party shall bear the cost of medical expenses as well as accident insurance for the trainees, including emergency dental services.

(b) Each trainee shall obtain a certificate of good health before being selected.

11. The receiving Party shall facilitate the entry and removal of the personal effects of the trainees.

12. (a) The receiving Party shall recognize formally the period of training by issuing a certificate to each trainee mentioning his participation in the programme and the completion of his training.

(b) Such certificates shall be issued in Mexico through the National Council of Science and Technology and in Canada through the Department of External Affairs.

13. (a) Mexican participants shall have a basic knowledge of English or French, as appropriate, before their arrival in Canada.

(b) Canadian participants shall have a basic knowledge of Spanish before their arrival in Mexico.

(c) Supplementary language training not exceeding four weeks in duration and financed by the receiving Party may be arranged if necessary.

14. The Embassies of Mexico and Canada shall provide all the necessary facilities for the implementation of the programme in liaison with the appropriate authorities.

15. This Memorandum of Understanding shall become effective on the date of signature. The National Council of Science and Technology in Mexico and the Department of External Affairs in Canada shall review periodically and adjust as necessary the matters mentioned in paragraph 4 in order to insure that the objectives of the programme are being achieved.

16. This Memorandum of Understanding shall be valid for an initial period of three years from the date of its coming into force; it shall thereafter automatically continue in force unless modified by mutual agreement or terminated by either Party upon six months notice to the other.

DONE in two copies at Ottawa, Canada, this 2nd day
of April 1973 in English, French and Spanish, each language
version being equally authentic.

FAIT en deux exemplaires à Ottawa, Canada, ce 2^{ième}
jour d'avril 1973 en langues anglaise, française et espagnol
chaque version faisant également foi.

HECHO en doble ejemplar en Ottawa, Canadá, el 2 de
abril de 1973 en textos igualmente válidos en inglés, francés
y español.

For the Government of Canada
Pour le Gouvernement du Canada
Por el Gobierno del Canadá

For the Government of Mexico
Pour le Gouvernement du Mexique
Por el Gobierno de los Estados Mexicanos



CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

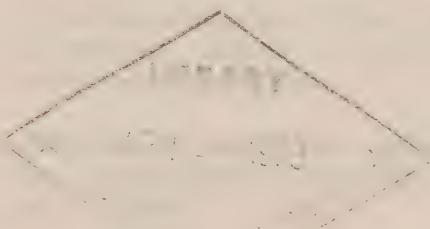
No. 41

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

APRIL 4, 1973
LE 4 AVRIL 1973

CANADIAN OBSERVER DELEGATION TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES /

DÉLÉGATION CANADIENNE D'OBSERVATION
À L'ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE DE L'ORGANISATION DES ÉTATS AMÉRICAINS



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced today that Mr. Pierre de Bané, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, will lead the Canadian Observer Delegation to the General Assembly of the Organization of American States to be held in Washington, April 4-14, 1973. Other members of the Canadian Delegation are:

Mr. A. J. Pick: Ambassador, Canadian Permanent
Observer to the OAS

Mr. Guy Choquette: Deputy Director, Latin American Division,
Department of External Affairs

Mr. R. W. Showman: Alternate Observer, Canadian Permanent
Observer Mission to the OAS.

The forthcoming General Assembly will be the second attended by a Canadian delegation since Canada's accreditation as a Permanent Observer to the OAS on February 2nd, 1972. The Canadian Permanent Observer Mission to the OAS was opened in Washington on March 15, 1972.

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, M. Mitchell Sharp, annonce que M. P. de Bané, Député, Secrétaire parlementaire du Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, dirigera la Délégation canadienne d'observation à l'Assemblée générale de l'Organisation des Etats américains qui doit avoir lieu à Washington du 4 au 14 avril. Les autres membres de la délégation canadienne sont:

M. A. J. Pick: Ambassadeur, Observateur permanent
du Canada près l'OEA

M. Guy Choquette: Directeur-adjoint, Direction de
l'Amérique latine, Ministère des
Affaires extérieures

M. R. W. Showman: Observateur suppléant, Mission
de l'Observateur permanent canadien
près l'OEA.

Cette Assemblée générale est la deuxième à laquelle une délégation canadienne assistera depuis l'accréditation du Canada, le 2 février 1972, en qualité d'Observateur permanent auprès de l'OEA. La Mission permanente d'observation du Canada près l'OEA a ouvert ses portes à Washington le 15 mars 1972.



CANADA

communiqué

No. 42
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

APRIL 6, 1973
LE 6 AVRIL 1973

OTTAWA PLENARY OF THE NATO COMMITTEE ON THE
CHALLENGES OF MODERN SOCIETY --
EXHIBITION OF CARS OF THE FUTURE/

SEANCE PLÉNIÈRE DU COMITÉ SUR LES DÉFIS DE LA SOCIÉTÉ MODERNE
DE L'OTAN À OTTAWA --
EXPOSITION DE VOITURES FUTURISTES

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs announced today that an exhibition of experimental safety and low polluting vehicles is to be held at the National Museum of Science and Technology. The exhibition has been arranged in conjunction with the meeting in Ottawa, April 10-11, of the NATO Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society.

The Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society is the body of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization which promotes Atlantic cooperation in solving problems of the human environment. Meeting for the first time outside Europe, the CCMS brings together this time in Canada, government officials concerned with the environment from the 15 member nations of NATO for two days of discussions concerning the state of the environment of each country and the various projects being carried out by the Committee.

Among the CCMS projects, the Road Safety and Air Pollution projects have dealt intensively with the development of experimental safety vehicles and low polluting automobile engines. International cooperation facilitated by the CCMS has promoted rapid progress in the development of the technology necessary to make automobiles safer and cleaner.

It is to illustrate the type of useful cooperation being carried out by the CCMS, that an exhibition is being organized at the National Museum of Science and Technology in Ottawa of advanced low pollution powered systems (LPPSDs) and experimental safety vehicles (ESVs). The exhibition will run from April 10-15.

Concurrently, an exhibit will be mounted in front of the National Conference Centre in Ottawa, to display a mobile emission testing laboratory of the Department of the Environment. Tests will be conducted during the display. Along with it, Canada's Ministry of Transport will exhibit its Safety Demonstration Test Vehicle. Similarly, the University of British Columbia's Urban Car, otherwise known as the "Wally Wagon" is to be brought to Ottawa for display to the public. This amazing little car was designed and constructed by a team of students and staff at U.B.C. and won, against sixty-five competitors, top prize at the 1972 Urban Vehicle Design Competition at Detroit.

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Le Ministère des Affaires extérieures a annoncé aujourd'hui qu'une exposition de véhicules expérimentaux de sécurité et de véhicules non-polluants, aura lieu au Musée National des Sciences et de la Technologie entre le 10 et le 15 avril. L'exposition a été organisée en conjonction avec la réunion à Ottawa, le 10 et 11 avril, du comité de l'OTAN sur les Défis de la Société Moderne.

Le Comité sur les Défis de la Société Moderne est l'instrument de l'Organisation du Traité de l'Atlantique du Nord qui favorise l'essor de la co-opération Atlantique dans la solution des problèmes de l'environnement

humain. Pour la première fois cette réunion se tiendra hors de l'Europe, au Canada. Pendant deux jours experts et responsables gouvernementaux des quinze pays membres de l'OTAN discuteront de l'état de l'environnement de chaque pays et des projets entrepris sous les auspices du Comité.

Parmi les projets du CDSM, ceux de la sécurité routière et de la pollution de l'air donnent une place de première importance au développement des véhicules expérimentaux de sécurité et des moteurs d'automobiles non polluants. Le CDSM facilite la co-opération internationale dans le progrès de la technologie nécessaire au perfectionnement de voitures plus sûres et plus propres. C'est afin d'illustrer l'utilité de cette co-opération que cette exposition aura lieu du 10 au 15 avril, au Musée national des sciences et de la technologie.

En même temps on pourra voir, devant le Centre des Conférences d'Ottawa, le 10 et le 11 avril un laboratoire mobile du ministère de l'Environnement pour l'examen des gaz d'échappement des voitures. On verra aussi, du ministère des Transports, une voiture de démonstration équipé de plusieurs dispositifs de sécurité. La "Voiture urbaine" de l'Université de la Colombie-Britannique, déjà connue sous le nom de "Wally Wagon", se trouvera aussi sur le lieu d'Exhibition. Cette étonnante petite voiture a été conçue et construite par une équipe d'étudiants et de professeurs de cette même université. Elle a gagné, face à soixante-cinq concurrents, le premier prix du Concours pour le meilleur dessin en véhicule urbain de Détroit, en 1972.



CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 43

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
APRIL 9, 1973

NOTES FOR THE STATEMENT
BY MR. PIERRE DE BANE,
PARLEMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
HEAD OF THE CANADIAN OBSERVER DELEGATION,
TO THE THIRD REGULAR SESSION OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE
ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
WASHINGTON D.C., APRIL 4 - 14, 1973

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Mr Chairman, Mr Secretary General, distinguished Ministers and representatives, fellow Permanent Observers, ladies and gentlemen: it is an honour for me to address this Third Regular Session of the General Assembly of the OAS. A year has passed since Canada became a Permanent Observer to the OAS. That step was taken as part of the Canadian policy of intensifying relations with Latin American countries and the institutions of the inter-American family. It engages the interests not only of the Canadian Government but of many Canadian organizations and of individual Canadians at all levels.

2. In fulfilling Canada's declared undertaking to draw closer to Latin America, we have taken a number of other steps during the last year. Many of these are directly identified with the Inter-American community. Among the most important was our accession to full membership in the BID on May 3. By that step, Canada associated itself directly with the developmental aspirations of the countries of the Hemisphere. In concrete terms, it involved a Canadian commitment to contribute one hundred million dollars to the resources of the bank over the next three years. Canada is already playing a full and active role in the Bank's Board of Directors and there is keen interest in Canada in the Bank's operations and future plans.

3. On November 4 of last year, Canada became a member of the Inter-American Institute of Agriculture Sciences. We intend to play an active part in the work of the Institute which will enable us to share our experience in rural development with the countries of the hemisphere. We have also participated in some of the major inter-American meetings held under OAS auspices. These include the CACTAL meeting held in Brasilia last May, the Annual Meeting of CIECC in Argentina in December, and the recently concluded meeting of CIES in Bogota.

4. The activities of our mission to the OAS have brought Canada into close and continuous contact with persons of the organization at all levels. I wish now to pay tribute to the unfailing courtesy, helpfulness and interest that has been shown to us on all occasions by the Secretariat. We are also deeply grateful to the member delegates of the OAS who have never failed to make Canada feel welcome in their midst.

5. This Assembly's Agenda and the discussions at recent meetings have made it clear, that this is a time of transition for the OAS. We see the OAS engaged in a fundamental review and reassessment of its structures and activities, charting new paths for the future and considering how to involve non-member

countries and even non-hemispheric countries in its developmental activities. Canada is being consulted informally on some of these questions and I would like to take this opportunity to make a few general comments on how we see the situation and the possibilities.

6. At the risk of repeating what has been said at previous Assemblies, I would like to outline to you the current Canadian outlook on the future of our relations with the OAS. The Canadian foreign policy paper of 1970 envisaged a formal link with the OAS in order to facilitate the rapid development of Canada's relations with Latin American countries and institutions. Our purpose was to "prepare for a better informed and more useful Canadian participation as a full member of the OAS should Canada, at some future date, opt for full participation". The future of Canada's association with the OAS will depend, therefore, to some extent, on the results of the process of review and revision of institutional structures and objectives that is now in progress. There has been a substantial shift of emphasis in Latin America, as elsewhere, to economic and social problems. This is a shift we welcome because it is to your social and economic activities that we see Canada as being able to make the most useful and effective contribution. I must tell you quite candidly, however, that we are disturbed by the atmosphere of confrontation which we have detected in some of the recent discussions about the problems of the hemisphere. We do not think that this is conducive to the solution of our problems. (The recent decision on an application for Permanent Observer status by a country that contributes significantly to the technical assistance programs of this Organization, will inevitably raise questions as to whether there is a real and serious desire on the part of members of the OAS for wider participation by non-members in inter-American cooperation for development.) At a time when the conduct of international affairs generally appears to be moving from confrontation to negotiation and cooperation, I think it would be unproductive for us in this hemisphere to appear to be moving in the opposite direction. Certainly it would be Canada's hope that we could manage to stem this trend and join our efforts in trying to find concrete solutions to the issues on which we diverge and to the problems we share in common.

7. The economic and social activities of the OAS, as well as those in the fields of science, education and culture, are of increasing interest to Canadians. There is already evidence of Canadian cooperation in these programs. During the past year, in addition to the steps I mentioned earlier, Canada has attended, on a fairly regular basis, the CIAP country reviews. Canada has recently entered into technical and financial cooperation with the OAS in a number of specific areas: the pilot project for transfer of technology; the public finance program; the labour and employment program; and the program of the regional development office. In some cases, this cooperation has been arranged through our Canadian International Development Agency and, in others, through the International Development Research Centre in Ottawa, and through various governmental departments.

8. We have noted with interest the mandate given by the CIES at Bogota to that distinguished Inter-American public servant, Dr Carlos Sanz de Santamaria, to reformulate the bases of the Inter-American system of cooperation for development. It is only proper, of course, that the members of this organization should be the first to be able to express their views on this fundamental question. But Canada is also a country of the hemisphere and the patterns of hemispheric cooperation are of importance to us. That is why we decided to establish the form of close association we now have with the OAS. We look forward, therefore, to making some constructive contributions to Dr Sanz de Santamaria's work and to the task of harmonizing viewpoints and, hopefully, arriving at solutions that will be effective in serving the interests of the many diverse countries that make up our hemispheric community.

9. Without anticipating the Canadian contribution to this examination, I wonder whether there are not a number of areas where our points of view and our interests converge? In monetary reform, for example, Canada has supported the concept that the developing countries should participate in the negotiations looking towards a new international monetary system and we are pleased that Latin America has three representatives on the Committee of 20.

10. In trade, Canada and Latin America have mutual interests in strengthening commercial ties and expanding exchanges of goods and services. We hope for the fullest participation by Latin American countries in the 1973 round of multilateral tariff negotiations to ensure that all sections of the international community share as fully as possible in the benefits which will result from the progressive liberalization of international trade. In connection with the generalized system of preferences, which is, of course, of interest to all developing countries, my Government recently confirmed its intention to submit to Parliament in the very near future the legislation to permit Canadian implementation of this scheme.

11. Extensive foreign investment in Canada has been sought and welcomed in the past and it has brought us great benefits. More recently, however, Canadians have become increasingly concerned about the extent to which major Canadian industries are owned and controlled outside our country. As a consequence of that concern, legislation has been brought before our Parliament which provides that the "significant benefit" to Canada will be the best by which takeovers of Canadian companies or the establishment of new companies by foreign or multinational investments will be judged.

12. In questions of the environment and the Law of the Sea, Canada, with its vast unoccupied spaces, its growing urban and industrial concentrations and its extensive coastline, also has much in common with Latin America.

13. In the field of technical assistance, Canada has had for a few years now an on-going and increasing program of cooperation with several Latin American countries, concentrated in the fields of agriculture, fisheries and forestry, education, community development and public administration. We value the opportunities that CIAP provides for consultation and coordination of these activities; we believe that these procedures can be improved and lead to further progress.

14. Science and technology is an area of particular interest to Canada in its relations with the rest of the Hemisphere. On the one hand, Canada has been, like Latin America, dependent on external sources for much of the research and technology that has contributed to our development. On the other hand, Canada possesses know-how and experience in a wide range of scientific fields that can undoubtedly be of use and interest to Latin America.

15. These examples are enough to demonstrate that there are many possibilities of enhanced cooperation between Latin America and Canada. We would welcome any steps that will lend substance to these possibilities.

16. I have already indicated our uneasiness in Canada about some of the trends toward polarization rather than cooperation in the inter-American community. On the positive side, we have noted the dynamic changes and the increasing pluralism in the Latin American countries evolving in so many different political, economic, social and cultural configurations. They present this Organization with stimulating opportunities and a great challenge.

17. In the hope and expectation that the outcome will be positive, progressive and relevant to our common interests, we look forward to exploring over the next months the possibilities of strengthening Canada's contribution to the concept of the development and social progress of all the people of the Hemisphere.



CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 44

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
APRIL 18, 1973

CANADA SIGNS CLAIMS AGREEMENT WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced that he had signed on April 18 in Ottawa on behalf of the Government of Canada, an Agreement settling outstanding claims of Canadian citizens against Czechoslovakia. Dr. Rudolf Rohlicek, the Czechoslovak Minister of Finance, signed the Agreement on behalf of the Government of Czechoslovakia. The Agreement is to come into force on the date on which the contracting parties inform each other through an exchange of letters that the Agreement has been approved by their respective Governments. This exchange will take place in Prague as soon as possible.

The claims covered in the Agreement arose from post-war nationalization and similar measures of the Government of Czechoslovakia. The Agreement covers certain properties which were owned by persons who were Canadian citizens at the time of the nationalization. The claim of Mr. Thomas Bata Jr. for the nationalization of the firm Bata a.s., Zlin and its subsidiaries in Czechoslovakia is not covered by the Agreement.

Negotiations between officials of the two Governments began in Prague in May, 1971 and subsequent discussions were held there and in Ottawa.

The Agreement provides for the payment of a lump sum of \$3.25 million in seven equal annual instalments, the first instalment to be paid not later than ninety days from the coming into force of the Agreement.

The Foreign Claims Commission will be authorized to make recommendations to the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Minister of Finance regarding the distribution of the proceeds of the settlement. Those persons who have filed claims with the Government will be notified in due course of the settlement.

Copies of the text of the Agreement will be tabled in Parliament and will be available from Information Canada.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 45

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MAY 3, 1973

SHOOTING INCIDENT INVOLVING ICCS HELICOPTERS

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The following is the text of a statement issued by the Departmental spokesman on May 2nd:

"We have received a report from our Delegation in Saigon regarding the latest incident of shooting at an ICCS helicopter within minutes of its departure on a carefully pre-arranged and fully approved flight into what is regarded as Viet Cong controlled territory. This report broadly confirms news reports of this incident which were available this morning but also makes clear that the occupants of the helicopter were aware of being shot at. Most fortunately there was no injury or loss of life to Canadian or other Commission personnel involved.

We consider this a most serious and deplorable incident and it is a further indication of the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of the Commission being able to carry out its responsibilities as provided in the Protocol unless all Parties to the Agreement are prepared to adhere to its provisions.

The origin of the shooting is not yet clear, but Canadian representatives on the spot, who witnessed the whole incident, are of the view that the shooting originated from the Viet Cong controlled territory on the north side of the Thach Han River which forms a boundary. However, representatives of other delegations present are apparently of the view that the firing may have originated on the south side of the river from territory controlled by the Republic of Viet-Nam.

Our first concern is for the security and safety of Canadian and other Commission personnel and from this point of view it is immaterial from which side the firing came. Death or injury will not be mitigated by the origin of the bullet. If subsequent investigation confirms that firing did come from Republic of Viet-Nam controlled territory this would be the first time that ICCS helicopters had been fired upon from such territory and would represent a serious deterioration in the existing situation. If, however, the investigation confirms that the firing originated from the communist controlled side of the river, then the situation is even more serious because this would indicate that advance flight and security arrangements carefully prepared with the full approval and agreement of the Viet Cong authorities cannot be relied upon."

NOTE: References in the above text to "helicopter" in the singular should have stated "helicopters" in the plural.

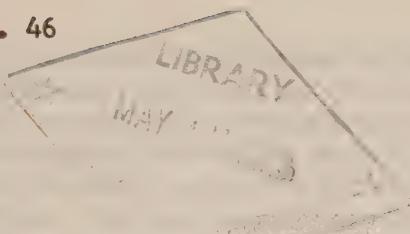


CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 46

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MAY 7, 1973



CANADA PRESENTS PORTRAIT OF
DR. BROCK CHISHOLM TO WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

[Handwritten signature]

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, and the Minister of National Health and Welfare, the Honourable Marc Lalonde, announced in Ottawa today that to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the World Health Organization (WHO), Canada is presenting to the Organization a portrait in oils of Dr. Brock Chisholm, a Canadian, who was one of the founders of the WHO and who served as its first Director-General from 1948 to 1953.

The portrait was executed by Mr. A. E. C. Horne, R.C.A., a Toronto artist whose past works include portraits of the former Prime Minister, the Right Honourable John Diefenbaker, and his Excellency the Governor-General, the Right Honourable Roland Michener. It will hang in the library of the WHO headquarters in Geneva.

Following is the text of an address delivered on presentation of the portrait in today's ceremony in Geneva, by Dr. B. D. B. Layton, of Ottawa, former Principal Medical Officer in the Department of National Health and Welfare and the President of last year's World Health Assembly.

"Mr. President, Mr. Director-General, Distinguished Delegates: May I also, at this time, acknowledge the presence of Mrs. Brock Chisholm and Mr. Cleve Horne, the Canadian portrait artist. Mr. President:

It is with deep humility, but pardonable pride I trust, that I have been privileged to pay honour to one who has preceded us and who will be forever remembered as one of the founders of this great Organization.

George Brock Chisholm was born in Canada at the close of the Nineteenth Century. Following four years' service, at a very youthful age, in a line regiment during World War I, he studied medicine at the University of Toronto and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1924. This was to initiate a distinguished career, both nationally and internationally, in the pursuit of health for mankind.

After an extended period of post-graduate study, mostly in the United Kingdom, concentrating on his chosen specialty -- psychiatry -- Dr. Chisholm conducted a highly successful private practice as a psychiatrist in Toronto from 1934 to 1940. Typically for him, he disseminated his expert knowledge in this field to others as a Special Lecturer in the Department of Social Sciences at the University of Toronto, as well as other training institutions, and this on an increasingly expanding scale.

Brock Chisholm also continued and progressed in the Militia during this interval. In command of the 25th Canadian Infantry Brigade at the outbreak of World War II, he was brought to Headquarters as a General Staff Officer, his chief concern being Personnel Selection. In 1942 he was promoted to assume much broader responsibilities.

Appointed to the dual offices of Deputy Adjutant-General and Director-General of Medical Services, Brock Chisholm, in the rank of Major-General acquitted, with distinction, this period of his service to

his country. Called back to civilian life in 1944, he became the first Deputy Minister of National Health in the newly formed Department of National Health and Welfare of Canada. Paradoxically as it may seem, this marked a major step in his progress toward the international health field.

In early 1946 he served as the Canadian nominee on the Technical Preparatory Committee established by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations to prepare 'a draft annotated agenda and proposals' for consideration by an international conference which would itself 'consider the scope of, and appropriate machinery for, international action in the field of public health and proposals for the establishment of a single international health organization of the United Nations'. Dr. Chisholm served as the Committee rapporteur to the International Health Conference held in New York in mid-1946 and was elected Chairman of one of the five Working Committees of the Conference, that dealing with Administration and Finance. The names of Shousha, Evang, Gabaldon and Timmerman will be remembered as officers of the other Committees.

At the first meeting of the Interim Commission, established by the Conference pending ratification by governments of the newly drafted and approved Constitution of the World Health Organization, Brock Chisholm was elected Executive Secretary. He served in this capacity until 1948 when the First World Health Assembly, under the Presidency of Dr. Andrija Stampar, elected him Director-General of the World Health Organization. In 1953, he relinquished this office to be succeeded by our present distinguished leader, Dr. M. G. Candau.

Throughout his nearly seven years of service with the Interim Commission and W H O. Brock Chisholm nurtured and shaped the measured growth of the varied programme to provide a number of services to member states as a whole or adapted to individual needs. It had been clear to the authors of the Constitution that there could be no quest of an immediate advance on a front wide enough to cover the whole range of the Organization's functions as set forth.

The initial step toward the preparation of a general programme for a specific period was taken at the Board's second session in late 1948. With his proposals for the 1950 programme and budget estimates, Chisholm, as Director-General, devised a plan whereby a programme of work should be drawn up which the Organization could carry out over a period of several years in the light of current medical knowledge, and whereby within this context there should also be developed annually a plan for that part of the work which could be accomplished in each calendar year of the period. Thus, under the general direction of Dr. Chisholm, were established sound specific procedures and general principles for W H O 's programme which persist, to a large degree, to this day.

Before and during his association with W H O., Dr. Chisholm received many honours and awards. Among these will be found the Medal of the Pasteur Institute of France in 1945, the 'World Government News' Medal for Contributions to World Peace in 1950, the Order of Merit by the Governments of Syria, Lebanon and Cuba, and towards the termination of his W H O years, the Lasker Award of the American Public Health Association for outstanding work in the field of health.

After leaving W H O , Dr. Chisholm's concern and dedication to the betterment of mankind, his habits and his way of life, did not abate, but rather became more intense in his thoughts and in his personal efforts. He made many lecture tours, visiting and voicing his firm convictions on the necessity for world health -- emotional health and unity for peace -- a truly lasting peace.

During this period he was elected President of the World Federation for Mental Health, Vice-President of the World Association of World Federalists and Honoury President of the World Federalists of Canada. He received the Golden Anniversary Mental Health Award in 1958 and the Humanist of the Year Award of the American Humanist Association in 1959.

In his own country Brock Chisholm was not without formal recognition. For his military service, he received the distinction of being made a Companion of the British Empire, as well as receiving the Military Cross with Bar. He was a Companion of the Order of Canada. In 1960, two universities in the United States of America bestowed on him Honorary Degrees; Doctor of Hebrew Literature from Brandeis University and Doctor of Science from Dartmouth.

Among his many publications, two in particular should be mentioned as characterizing his philosophy of man in our present-day world -- the first 'Prescription for Survival' and second 'Can People Learn to Learn?'. Perhaps, in concluding this tribute to Brock Chisholm, I might best express what I personally recall as his most sought-after objective by paraphrasing, liberally I confess, this latter title to read 'Will people ever learn to learn?'

Mr. Director-General: On behalf of the Government of Canada, it gives me the greatest peeasure to present to the World Health Organization, through you, a portrait of Dr. Brock Chisholm, first Director-General of this Organization, painted posthumously by the Canadian artist Mr. Cleve Horne. May I express the hope that it will be hung in a suitable place and will remain,in perpetuity, in the Headquarters of the World Health Organization!"



CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 47

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MAY 8, 1973

ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN
CANADA AND THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced today the establishment of diplomatic relations between Canada and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. In the desire to strengthen relations and ties of friendship between Canada and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia the governments of the two countries have agreed to establish diplomatic relations, at a level of ambassador.

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Mr. J. Gignac, at present Canadian Ambassador in Beirut, has been appointed Ambassador to Saudi Arabia on a non-resident basis. A biography of Mr. Gignac is attached.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 48

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MAY 10, 1973



NORAD AGREEMENT

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Hon. Mitchell Sharp, announced today that the Canadian Ambassador in Washington, D.C., Mr. Marcel Cadieux, Q.C., and the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Canadian Affairs, Mr. Rufus Z. Smith signed an exchange of notes extending the NORAD Agreement for a period of two years, from May 12, 1973. The decision to extend the NORAD Agreement was announced by the Minister of National Defence in the House of Commons on April 17.

The text of the exchange of notes is attached.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to recent discussions between Canadian and United States authorities in the Permanent Joint Board of Defence and elsewhere, concerning cooperation between our two countries in the joint defence of North America. These discussions included an examination of the development programmes for modernized air defences and the strategic situation as related to our joint participation in the North American Air Defence Command (NORAD). The principles governing the organization and operation of this Command were set out in the Agreement between our two Governments dated May 12, 1958. This agreement was renewed with some additional provisions for a period of five years by an agreement between our two Governments dated March 30, 1968.

The discussions between representatives of our two Governments have confirmed that there is a continuing need for integrated operational control over forces made available for the air defence of Canada and the United States as provided by the aforesaid Agreements. The discussions also indicated however, that additional time is required to examine the component elements of the concept for a modernized air defence system now under development. Further joint consultations will undoubtedly be needed in order that our two Governments will be able to consider

and decide upon the extent of modernization that will satisfy future requirements for the joint defence of North America, taking into account the evolving strategic situation, including developments in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. Representatives of our two Governments consequently believe that the interests of both Canada and the United States would be best served in these circumstances by extending the NORAD Agreement on its present terms and conditions, for an additional period of time.

My Government, therefore, proposes that the Agreement on the North American Air Defence Command effected by the exchange of notes, signed at Washington, D.C. on May 12, 1958, and as renewed by the exchange of notes signed at Washington, D.C. on March 30, 1968, be extended without alteration in its present terms and conditions for a further period of two years, from May 12, 1973.

If the Government of the United States concurs in the considerations set out above, I have the honour to propose that this note, which is equally authentic in English and French, and your reply to that effect, shall constitute an agreement between our two Governments, effective from the date of your reply.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

M. Cadieux

Excellency,

I have the honour to refer to your note of proposing that the agreement on North American Air Defence Command effected by the exchanges of notes of May 12, 1958, and continued by exchange of notes of March 30, 1968, be extended without alteration in its present terms and conditions for a period of two years from May 12, 1973.

I am pleased to inform you that my Government concurs in the proposal set forth in your note. My Government further agrees with the proposal that your note and this reply shall constitute an agreement between the two Governments effective to-day.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.



CANADA

Com muni nique

No. 49

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE



SPEECH BY HEAD OF CANADIAN DELEGATION,
THE HON. ROBERT STANBURY, MINISTER OF NATIONAL REVENUE,
AT THE XIV ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK,
KINGSTON, JAMAICA
MAY 7, 1973

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Mr. Chairman,

My first words must be to congratulate you on your election to preside over this XIV Annual Meeting of the Inter-American Development Bank. Through you, I should also like to extend to the Government of Jamaica, our host for this meeting, the appreciation of the governors for the traditionally warm and generous reception we have been accorded since our arrival here and the obvious excellence of the arrangements which they have made for this meeting.

Canada is the newest member of this oldest of the family of regional development banks and as the representative of Canada, it is a particular honour for me to respond to the address of the distinguished Prime Minister of Jamaica, the Honourable Michael Manley. The Prime Minister's address provides clear evidence to us of his dedication and that of his government to the economic and social development of Jamaica and to increasing economic and social co-operation with its neighbours in the Caribbean and throughout the hemisphere. The breadth of vision which the Prime Minister has shown in the fifteen months he has held office come, I am sure, as no surprise to many in this hemisphere to whom the name Manley is well known as a vital part of the history of Jamaica over the past 40 years. The Manley name also has close association with Canada, dating from the service of the Prime Minister and his brother in the Canadian Armed Forces. Those who are familiar with the labours of the Right Excellent Norman Washington Manley, national hero of Jamaica, for the advancement of the Jamaican people, will not be surprised at the lofty aims enunciated by his distinguished son, the present Prime Minister.

On behalf of my fellow governors it is also a pleasure to pay tribute to the dedication and enthusiasm with which our esteemed president and his staff have carried forward the work of the bank over the past year. These efforts and the expanding role of the bank in advancing development within the hemisphere are clearly documented in the annual report which is being released today. It is a source of particular satisfaction that in 1972, for the first time, the volume of loans committed by the bank exceeded \$800 million.

As a reflection of the broadening of the traditional basis of membership in the bank, I believe it is especially appropriate that this meeting is taking place in a Commonwealth Caribbean country for the first time. This is an area with which Canada has had long and close historical ties, and with which we are co-operating in a variety of ways, including our participation in the Commonwealth Caribbean Development Bank. It is a particular source of satisfaction to us that our membership in the Inter-American Development Bank offers us the opportunity to broaden and develop our relationships, not only with the Caribbean region but also with so many nations of Latin America, with whom we enjoy close and substantial links.

Mr. Chairman, it is just a year since the necessary steps were completed to effect Canadian membership in the bank. Our first year of membership has been for us an excellent opportunity to broaden our knowledge of the bank's operations, and the problems and needs of its member countries. This, of course, was not the beginning of our association with the bank, which, in fact, stretches back almost a decade when the bank first agreed to administer long-term development loans on

Canada's behalf. Our decision to become a full member reflected a conscious, deliberate decision to play a fuller role in hemispheric affairs, particularly through expanded co-operation in the development effort which, understandably, remains a primary preoccupation of our partners in the area. We look forward with confidence and enthusiasm to the further development of our partnership.

It is understandable, however, that the first year has not been without some difficulty as both we and the bank adjusted to this new relationship. As we now assume a more active role, commensurate with our interests and resources, we will also seek to ensure that Canada is able to make its maximum contribution, through full participation in the various bank programmes, and through strengthening of the bank's loan and contracting procedures.

Our participation involves not only my government, which has of necessity taken the lead in establishing this new relationship, but the substantial interest and goodwill of the Canadian public, and in particular the Canadian business community. The presence at this meeting of a large and representative group of Canadian business and financial representatives demonstrably confirms this interest.

Both in our dealings with the bank and in our bilateral contacts, we are frequently faced with the need to take account of changing realities. It is in this context that I would like to offer some observations concerning some of the more dynamic problems which affect both the general environment in which the bank has to operate and certain specific issues before us.

One of the most significant changes in the western hemisphere is the emergence of many countries into roles of increasing importance in world affairs. This was clearly reflected in the convening of the Third UNCTAD Conference in Santiago last year. It is also evident in the initiative by the distinguished President of Mexico to draw up a charter of economic rights and obligations governing relations between states. (I might add how pleased our government was to receive President and Mrs. Echeverria in Ottawa during their state visit earlier this year.) The role of representatives from the region in the current negotiations on monetary reform in the Committee of Twenty, and in the preparations for the forthcoming round of multilateral trade negotiations in the GATT, is indicative of this increasing economic power. In a different context, Brazil's decision to support the new African Development Fund, and the participation of Venezuela and Columbia in the Commonwealth Caribbean Development Bank are further and welcome examples of Latin American readiness to assume wider responsibilities in international affairs.

Recent Canadian decisions to broaden and intensify our participation in hemispheric institutions reflect our desire to be a part of these developments.

As well, our bilateral relations with the countries of the region are steadily expanding. In addition to our development assistance programmes with a number of countries, we are moving toward closer links with regional institutions such as the Andean Pact and INTAL (Institute for Latin American Integration) and ILPES (Inter-American Institute for Economic and Social Planning).

Our trade relations are also showing particular dynamism. Although in 1972 the rate of commitment increased by 50 per cent over that of the previous year and is indicative of the growing interest of Canadian industry in the countries of this region, our trade is far from having reached its full potential. Moreover, the recent approval by Parliament of Canada's participation in the General Preference Scheme will, we hope, result in an increased flow of exports from developing countries to Canada. It is important, we believe, for the countries of the region to seize the opportunities which the rapid expansion of our economies is creating for increasing the mutual benefits of two-way trade.

Canada's expanding trade with the region has made us particularly aware of the impressive efforts throughout Latin America to promote industrial growth. These developments highlight the increasing significance of technology and in particular of the transfer of technologies, which can be absorbed and developed by Latin American industry. The interest of Argentina in negotiating a nuclear power reactor agreement with Canada is illustrative of this situation. For many countries it seems, in fact, that technology is becoming as important as capital. The two are, of course, inevitably linked. Consequently, access to technology can be frustrated by problems relative to investment and to the ownership of capital. The emergence of such problems within the region reflects, it seems to me, the increasing determination of governments to ensure that the resources which flow into their countries contribute to their development in ways which are consistent with national priorities and sensitivities. It is only natural, of course, that these will vary from country to country and will require different responses from those who provide the needed capital and technology.

It is not surprising that these preoccupations are of particular concern to Latin American countries at this stage of their development but they are not limited to Latin America or, indeed, to developing countries alone. Canada, for example, faces similar issues in the management of its resources and in the shaping of its national economic environment. In our search for equitable solutions to these problems, we think it important to emphasize two basic principles. The first is the right of a sovereign government to exercise the degree of control over its economy which it considers necessary. The second is the right of the investors who are prepared to risk their capital, to fair and reasonable safeguards. These principles can sometimes appear to be in conflict and differences of view are bound to arise.

The impact of these differences on the bank is clearly evident to us and raises issues which will require further consideration for the future. The dilemma for the bank is its relative inability to influence the resolution of such difficulties. For our part, we frankly doubt whether this should be a valid or appropriate role for this -- or other similar institutions. Our hope would be that the bank could be insulated as far as possible from the effects of such differences which must inevitably and properly be resolved bilaterally.

The need from the bank's point of view is to try to find longer term measures which may help to prevent the re-occurrence of such difficulties among its members. While there may be several ways to accomplish this

objective, we are impressed by one possibility which our distinguished president has put forward. I refer to his suggestions concerning the variety of techniques which might be developed to multilateralize, through the bank, the flow of additional investment resources. The possibility that such new techniques might reduce future differences over investments could be of great significance to the bank, and to its members. Canada would, therefore, welcome a careful study of the possibilities of a greater role for the bank as a catalyst in attracting capital for industrial development. We do not underestimate the complexity or sensitivity of such a study or its implications for the bank. However, the importance of the issue justifies most careful consideration.

Our concern for this issue does not mean that we favour increasing the importance of the bank's ordinary capital operations at the expense of its concessional funding. To the contrary, we believe that the bank must continue to give paramount attention to the basic development problems which the Prime Minister of Jamaica has drawn to our attention. This means continued priority for the fund for special operations in order to respond to the growing need for concessional resources. At this point I would like to pay tribute to the contribution of the United States of America which has played such a prominent role in sustaining the international development assistance effort in Latin America for so long. For the future, the increasing interest of non-regional countries in the economic development of this area will be helpful and Canada would welcome their admission to the bank. We hope that they will give special emphasis to the need for soft funds.

The relative scarcity of these funds means that they must be allocated as effectively as possible. The guidelines for the fund for special operations are a useful step in that direction. We support the continuing efforts by the bank to invest these funds where they are needed most.

Mr. Chairman, it is clear that the need for the bank and its members to adapt to these changing realities will be the major task facing us at this meeting and in the period ahead. There is a formidable lists of challenges: to increase the availability of investment capital for resource development while retaining control of our national destinies; to be responsive to the needs of our borrowers without making loans out of sympathy, rather than on sound development banking principles; to give priority to those countries whose development needs are greatest without neglecting the equally legitimate requirements of our most advanced members; to co-operate closely with other countries and agencies without weakening our sensitivity to regional concerns, which has been a hallmark of this institution. I am sure that all governors share my confidence that this institution will succeed in meeting these challenges.



CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 49 b.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MAY 15, 1973

Document
Political



OPENING STATEMENT AT PREPARATORY CONSULTATIONS
ON
MUTUAL AND BALANCED FORCE REDUCTIONS
BY
THE HEAD OF THE CANADIAN DELEGATION, MR. G. K. GRANDE

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Opening Statement at Preparatory Consultations
on
Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions
by
the Head of the Canadian Delegation, Mr. G. K. Grande

Mr. Chairman,

Canada is happy to join with other states assembled here on what one may hope is the threshold of an important new phase in the continuing process of negotiations aimed at lowering tensions and increasing East-West cooperation particularly in Europe. Canada has consistently maintained that concrete action to reduce the present military confrontation in Europe should go hand in hand with political measures to that end.

We have been heartened by recent political developments. The progress achieved at the Multilateral Preparatory Talks in Helsinki to lay the groundwork for a Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), the conclusion of SALT I, the successful outcome of the negotiations to place on a stable footing the relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the USSR, the People's Republic of Poland and the German Democratic Republic form an auspicious background for negotiations on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions. It has taken a long time for these exploratory talks to materialize. We can be hopeful about the prospects for a viable détente if we can duplicate even in a small way in the military field what we have achieved politically. We must be realistic and recognize that these talks will be complex and that considerable time and effort will be needed to achieve positive results but we are confident that with goodwill and growing mutual confidence such an outcome can be reached.

We believe in a gradual systematic approach in this as in other aspects of these efforts to improve security and stability in Europe. We think the time has come to take an initial but serious step toward the reduction of the level of military confrontation where it is highest, in Central Europe. If we can agree on a common purpose and find sufficient common ground concerning detailed ways of moving in that direction, progress should be possible. Negotiations to reduce forces in Central Europe should thus contribute further to the détente process if our combined efforts are based on realistic objectives. Above all our efforts to reduce the military confrontation in Central Europe should not be to the disadvantage of any country and should safeguard stability and security in Europe as a whole.

Canada intends to play a full role in the forthcoming negotiations. As you know, Canadian Armed Forces have fought in two wars on this continent. Canadian and European security have been inseparable in the past and in our view remain so for the foreseeable future. We are present today because we continue to maintain forces in Central Europe in recognition of this inseparable link, and because we wish to make a positive contribution to European and Atlantic security. We owe it to our people to do all in our power to see that the danger of a new conflict is excluded and the burden of defence is reduced in due course without diminishing security.

With their origins drawn in large part from all over Europe the Canadian people wish to maintain, strengthen and enrich their ties with a Europe enjoying greater security, stability and harmony. It is their hope that the forthcoming negotiations will contribute to that end.

It should be possible for us shortly to reach agreement in this forum on the substance, scope and modalities for a negotiating conference on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions in Central Europe starting next Autumn. For our part Canada will attempt to play a constructive role in bringing about such a conference.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 50

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MAY 16, 1973, 0900



VISIT OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

As previously announced by the Prime Minister's Office, the Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, will visit Canada June 17-24, 1973. Precise details of the visit have still to be arranged and will be announced later but news agencies will be interested to know, for planning purposes, that it is anticipated that Mrs. Gandhi will visit the following cities during her stay in Canada: Ottawa - June 17-19

Toronto/Niagara - June 20

Montreal - June 21

Vancouver/Victoria - June 22-24

Bona fide news media representatives, i.e. reporters, photographers, cameramen, radio and television technicians, etc. who derive all, or a substantial portion, of their income from news gathering and news reporting activities who wish to cover Prime Minister Gandhi's visit must apply for proper accreditation to the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa. Applications for accreditation must be received by the Department on or before Friday, June 8, 1973 in order to be considered.

Applications for accreditation must include an appropriate letter from an official of the news agency concerned and must include the following information and be accompanied by two photographs (size $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$) of the applicant:

- a. full name
- b. home address
- c. business address
- d. news media affiliation
- e. function (i.e. reporter, photographer, technician, etc.)
- f. date of birth
- g. place of birth

It is particularly important that applications be submitted early and, as indicated, above, they must be received not later than Friday, June 8, 1973. Applications and accompanying photographs should be sent to the following address: Press Office (FPR)

Department of External Affairs
Room 371, East Block
OTTAWA K1A OG2

-- For convenience a suitable application form is attached.

Accreditation cards will be issued to applicants personally in each city prior to the visit.

ACCREDITATION - VISIT OF PRIME MINISTER INDIRA GANDHI

NAME _____
(Surname) _____ (Christian Names in Full) _____

ADDRESS (HOME) _____

ADDRESS (BUSINESS) _____

AFFILIATION _____

FUNCTION _____
Reporter / Photographer / Technician

DATE OF BIRTH _____
(Day) _____ (Month) _____ (Year) _____

PLACE OF BIRTH _____
(Community) _____ (Province or State) _____ (Country)

This application must be accompanied by two photographs 1½ x 1½.
Application for accreditation should be sent to the
following address to arrive not later than Friday, June 8, 1973.

Press Office (FPR)
Department of External Affairs
Room 371, East Block
OTTAWA K1A OG2

Attention: Visit Press Coordinator



CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No 51
no

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MAY 23, 1973

POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE
LE 23 MAI 1973



MEETING OF CONSULTATION WITH ACADEMICS
REUNION DE CONSULTATION AVEC LES UNIVERSITÉS

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Representatives of some twenty-six universities and institutions with programmes of international relations met in Ottawa May 17 and 18 with officers of the Department of External Affairs for an exchange of views.

The subject discussed was the "Changing World Power Relationships". The participants examined this subject in relation to Asia and the Pacific, to Europe, and also to Canada.

There was also a good deal of discussion of more effective means of consultation and cooperation between the academic community and the Department of External Affairs. These have been increasing during the past few years. Officers of the Department of External Affairs are now assigned as foreign service visitors during the academic term to universities. In return academics spend similar periods working with the Department.

Session chairmen included Mr. Gordon Hawkins of the Foreign Policy Studies Centre at Dalhousie University, Mr. Gilles Lalande of the Department of Political Science, University of Montreal, Mr. Dale Thompson, Director,

Centre of Canadian Studies, School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University and Mr. John Holmes, visiting professor, University of Toronto, Glendon College and University of York.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, presided at the opening dinner and addressed the meeting on "Canada-U.S. Options Paper: Comments and Criticisms".

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Des représentants de quelque 26 universités et institutions s'intéressant aux questions internationales et des fonctionnaires du ministère des Affaires extérieures se sont réunis à Ottawa les 17 et 18 mai pour procéder à un échange de vues.

Le sujet à l'étude était: l'évolution du système international des grandes puissances. Cette évolution fut étudiée successivement dans le contexte de l'Asie et de la Région du Pacifique, de l'Europe et du Canada.

Les moyens d'améliorer les consultations et la coopération entre la collectivité universitaire et le ministère ont aussi fait l'objet d'une discussion appropriée. Ces échanges se sont accrus depuis quelques années. Le ministère des Affaires extérieures détache maintenant certains agents auprès des universités, durant l'année universitaire, à titre de diplomates en résidence. Par ailleurs, des universitaires viennent travailler pour des périodes de temps semblables au ministère.

Les séances d'étude étaient présidées par Messieurs Gordon Hawkins du Centre d'études de politique étrangère de l'Université Dalhousie, Gilles Lalande du département des Sciences politiques de l'Université de Montréal, M. M. Dale Thompson, Directeur du Centre des études canadiennes, Ecole d'études internationales avancées de l'Université Johns Hopkins et M. John Holmes, professeur invité auprès de l'Université de Toronto, le Collège Glendon et l'Université York.

Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, M. Mitchell Sharp, a présidé le dîner d'ouverture, où il a prononcé une allocution sur "L'étude sur les relations Canado-américaines: Commentaires et critiques".



CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 52

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MAY 28, 1973



CONFERENCE OF EDUCATION MINISTERS

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced today that Canada will be represented at the forthcoming session of the Conference of Education Ministers from French-speaking States of Africa, Madagascar and Mauritius, to be held in Paris on May 28 and 29. Mr. François Cloutier, Quebec Minister of Education, will chair the Canadian Delegation which will consist of the following:

CANADIAN DELEGATION

Quebec

- Mr. François Cloutier, Quebec Minister of Education,
Head of Delegation
- Mr. Pierre Parent, Executive Assistant to the
Minister of Education
- Mr. Jean Tardif, Director, External Co-operation
Service, Department of Education

New Brunswick

- Mr. Armand Saintonge, Deputy Minister of Education

Ontario

- Mr. Berchmans Kipp, Superintendent, Department of Education

Manitoba

- Mr. Origène Fillion, Director of the Institut pédagogique
of Saint-Boniface

Federal Advisers

- Mr. Michel de Goumois, Director of Francophone Institutions
Division, Department of External Affairs
- Mr. Gilles Duguay, Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Dakar
- Mr. Simon Venne, Director of Co-ordination, Canadian
International Development Agency.

The Conference is preceded by two seminars: one on "Economy and Education" from May 22 to May 24, and the other one on "Teaching of French in the Secondary Education" from May 22 to May 25. Experts from Canada are attending these two seminars.



CANADA

communiqué

N° 53

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MAY 29, 1973



CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL
COMMISSION ON RADILOGICAL PROTECTION (ICRP)

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs announced today that Canada has decided to make an annual grant of \$5,000. to the International Commission on Radiological Protection, the ICRP, and presented its first contribution to the organization in Sutton, England, on May 9, 1973.

Canada attaches high priority to environmental problems and expressed great concern at the Stockholm Conference on the Environment about the need to achieve universal standards for the protection and improvement of the quality of the environment. The ICRP has played a major role in establishing world-wide standards for exposure to ionizing radiation since it was established by the Second International Congress on Radiology in 1928. With the rapid developments in the field of nuclear energy and the increasingly widespread use of sources of ionizing radiation, the ICRP should continue to provide valuable guidance in these aspects of environmental control.

In the control of atomic energy, a primary consideration is the prevention of over-exposure to ionizing radiation. The choice of permissible exposure limits is a very complex matter requiring thorough study by experts. Many countries, especially in the developing world, require assistance in establishing guidelines for ionizing radiation as they often lack the indigenous capacity and expertise to achieve this. Through the ICRP the advice of experts of a large number of countries is brought to bear on the question of radiation dosage and made available to individual countries. ICRP recommendations on permissible exposures to ionizing radiation are used by most national radiation protection bodies responsible for formulating specific regulations to fit local requirements.

Canadian agencies which make use of the recommendations of the ICRP are the Department of National Health and Welfare, the National Research Council, the Atomic Energy Control Board and Atomic Energy of Canada Limited as well as some provinces. There also for many years have been Canadian experts on the Commission and the present Chairman is Dr. C.G. Stewart of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited's Chalk River facility, and Dr. H.B. Newcombe, also of Chalk River, is currently a member of the Commission.



CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 54
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

JUNE 4, 1973
LE 4 JUIN 1973

CANADA SETTLES MING SUNG CLAIM WITH
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA/

LE CANADA SIGNE UN ACCORD AVEC LA RÉPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE
DE CHINE CONCERNANT LA RÉCLAMATION "MING SUNG"

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Hon. Mitchell Sharp, the Minister of Finance, the Hon. John Turner and the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, the Hon. Alistair Gillespie announced today that on June 4, 1973 the Canadian Ambassador to the People's Republic of China, Mr. Charles John Small, had signed in Peking, on behalf of the Government of Canada, an Agreement, in the form of an Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the People's Republic of China, providing for the settlement of the Ming Sung Claim.

In 1946, the Chinese Ming Sung Industrial Company obtained a loan from three Canadian banks to finance the construction, by two Canadian companies, of nine vessels. The loan was guaranteed by the Government of Canada. Construction of the vessels began in 1947 and they were delivered to the Chinese company by 1949. As of 1951, the Ming Sung Company, for various reasons, was unable to meet the payments pursuant to the terms of the loan and therefore, under the terms of the guarantee, the Canadian Government paid to the Canadian banks, between 1951 and 1960, a total of \$14,469,183.06.

In settling the Ming Sung Claim, the Government of the People's Republic of China has agreed to repay to the Government of Canada, immediately, the full amount of \$14,469,183.06.

Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, M. Mitchell Sharp, le Ministre des Finances, M. John Turner et le Ministre de l'Industrie et du Commerce, M. Alistair Gillespie annoncent aujourd'hui que l'Ambassadeur du Canada en République populaire de Chine, M. Charles John Small, a signé le 4 juin 1973 à Pékin, au nom du Gouvernement du Canada, un Accord, sous forme d'un échange de notes entre le Gouvernement du Canada et le Gouvernement de la République populaire de Chine, réglant la réclamation ayant trait aux navires Ming Sung.

En 1946, la Chinese Ming Sung Industrial Company a contracté un emprunt auprès de trois banques canadiennes afin d'assurer le financement de la construction de neuf navires par deux compagnies canadiennes. Le prêt a été garanti par le Gouvernement du Canada. La construction des navires a commencé en 1947 et ils ont été livrés à la compagnie chinoise en 1949. A partir de 1951, la Compagnie Ming Sung, pour des raisons diverses, n'a pu faire face aux obligations financières découlant du prêt et par conséquent, en vertu de la garantie, le Gouvernement du Canada dût alors payer aux banques canadiennes, entre 1951 et 1960, un montant de \$14,469,183.06.

En réglant la réclamation "Ming Sung", le Gouvernement de la République populaire de Chine a convenu de rembourser immédiatement au Gouvernement du Canada le plein montant de \$14,469,183.06.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 55
no

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JUNE 4, 1973

POUR DIFFUSION IMMEDIATE
LE 4 JUIN 1973

CANADA-TUNISIA MIXED COMMITTEE
COMMISSION MIXTE CANADO-TUNISIENNE

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs announced today that the Fifth Canada-Tunisia Mixed Committee meetings will be held in Ottawa from June 6 to 8, 1973. The Tunisian delegation will be led by Mr. Mahmoud Mestiri, Secretary General of the Tunisian Foreign Ministry. During his visit to Canada, Mr. Mestiri will meet with Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs and with Mr. Paul Gérin-Lajoie, president of the Canadian International Development Agency.

The Canada-Tunisian Mixed Committee was established after the visit of the Tunisian president Habib Bourguiba to Canada in 1968 and meets regularly to review the range of bilateral relations between the two countries, particularly in the field of technical and economic assistance. CIDA is active in promoting economic and social development in Tunisia and extended credits of approximately \$10 million to Tunisia last year.

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Le ministère des Affaires extérieures a annoncé aujourd'hui que les séances de la 5ième Commission Mixte Canado-Tunisienne auront lieu à Ottawa du 6 au 8 juin 1973. La délégation tunisienne sera dirigée par M. Mahmoud Mestiri, Secrétaire-Général du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de la Tunisie. Pendant sa visite au Canada, M. Mestiri rencontrera M. Mitchell Sharp, le ministre des Affaires extérieures, M. Paul Gérin-Lajoie, président de l'Agence Canadienne de Développement international, et d'autres personnalités canadiennes.

La Commission Mixte Tunisienne fut mise sur pied à la suite de la visite au Président Bourguiba de la Tunisie au Canada en 1968 et se réunit régulièrement pour passer en revue l'ensemble des relations bilatérales entre les deux pays, surtout dans le domaine de la coopération. L'ACDI participe activement au développement économique et social de la Tunisie et a alloué près de \$10 millions de crédits à ce pays l'an dernier.



CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 56

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JUNE 5, 1973 12:00

OFFICIAL OPENING OF NEW EXTERNAL AFFAIRS HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs the Honourable Mitchell Sharp announced today details of the ceremony which will take place on August 1, 1973, when Her Majesty the Queen opens the Lester B. Pearson Building.

The Queen will arrive at the new Department of External Affairs headquarters building at 11:30 a.m. and will be met by Mr. Sharp and the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. A. E. Ritchie. On the front steps of the building, presentations will be made to Her Majesty of Mrs. L. B. Pearson and others, including representatives of the Department of Public Works, the building contractor and the architectural firm responsible for the new building.

The Queen intends to pay an oral tribute to the late Right Honourable Lester B. Pearson after which she will declare the building officially open. She will then be shown some of the special areas inside. A representative group of present and past employees of the Department will be presented to Her Majesty during her tour of the building.

Because all areas of the building will not be completed when it is opened on August 1 by the Queen, the Department of External Affairs intends to hold an inaugural event in the summer of 1974 which will include the unveiling of a memorial to Mr. Pearson. The 1974 event will emphasize the role of the Department in the nation's life.



CANADA

COMMUNIQUE

No. 57

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

JUNE 6, 1973
LE 6 JUIN 1973

MINISTERIAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE
ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT /

RÉUNION MINISTÉRIELLE DU CONSEIL DE L'ORGANISATION
POUR LA COOPÉRATION ET LE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUES

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced today that the Honourable C. M. Drury, President of the Treasury Board, will be Canada's Ministerial Representative at a session of the O.E.C.D. Council, meeting at the Ministerial level, from June 6-8 in Paris. As on earlier similar occasions, the Council meeting will provide a useful forum for an exchange of views among Ministers concerning developments in international economic relations, including the important problems of inflation and balance of payments adjustments. In addition, Ministers will have an opportunity to discuss some of the O.E.C.D.'s activities, notably policies for co-operation with developing countries and qualitative aspects of economic growth.

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, M. Mitchell Sharp, a annoncé aujourd'hui que M. C. M. Drury, président du Conseil du Trésor, représentera le Canada à la réunion ministérielle du Conseil de l'OCDE qui se tiendra à Paris du 6 au 8 juin. Comme par le passé, la réunion du Conseil offrira aux ministres l'occasion d'un échange d'idées utile sur l'évolution des relations économiques internationales, notamment sur les importants problèmes de l'inflation et de la balance des paiements. De plus, les ministres auront ainsi l'occasion de s'entretenir de certains des activités de l'OCDE, dont la coopération avec les pays en voie de développement et les aspects qualitatifs de la croissance économique.



CANADA

communiqué

No 59
no

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JUNE 11 1973

POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE
LE 11 JUIN 1973



SIGNATURE OF CIVIL AIR TRANSPORT AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND CANADA

SIGNATURE D'UN ACCORD AÉRIEN ENTRE LA
RÉPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE DE CHINE ET LE CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp and the Ambassador of the People's Republic of China, His Excellency Yao Kuang signed today in Ottawa an agreement on Air Transport between Canada and the People's Republic of China. It will be recalled that this Agreement was approved by Cabinet on March 8.

At the same ceremony, the Minister of Transport, the Honourable Jean Marchand and the Ambassador of the People's Republic of China signed a technical Protocol related to the operation of the agreed air services which forms part of the general Agreement negotiated with the People's Republic of China.

As a result of this Agreement, the People's Republic of China's designated carrier will be able to operate flights between China, Vancouver and Ottawa. CP Air for its part will be able to operate services between Canada, Shanghai and Peking.

As already noted, this Agreement represents an important achievement in the context of Canada's expanding relations with the Pacific rim countries. It will favour increased exchange of visitors and of goods between the two countries. Furthermore, the Agreement is another step in the strengthening of the friendly relations which exist between Canada and the People's Republic of China.

* * *

Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, Monsieur Mitchell Sharp et l'ambassadeur de la République populaire de Chine, Son Excellence Yao Kuang ont signé aujourd'hui à Ottawa un accord sur les services aériens entre le Canada et la République populaire de Chine. On se souviendra que le Cabinet a approuvé cet accord le 8 mars dernier.

Lors de la même cérémonie, le ministre des Transport, Monsieur Jean Marchand et l'ambassadeur de la République populaire de la Chine ont signé un Protocole technique concernant les procédures relatives à l'exploitation des services aériens convenus qui fait partie de l'accord général négocié avec la République populaire de Chine.

A la suite de cet accord, le transporteur aérien désigné par la République populaire de Chine pourra voler entre la Chine, Vancouver et Ottawa. C.P. Air, pour sa part, pourra voler entre le Canada, Shanghai et Pékin.

Ainsi qu'il a déjà été mentionné, cet accord marque une étape importante dans le développement des relations du Canada avec les pays du littoral du Pacifique. Il favorisera l'accroissement des échanges, tant touristiques que marchands, entre les deux pays. En outre, cet accord resserre davantage les relations amicales qui existent entre le Canada et la République populaire de Chine.



CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 60

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JUNE 14, 1973



APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNORS FOR THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS TO THE IDRC

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, today announced the appointment of six Governors -- three Canadian and three non-Canadian -- to the 21-member Board of Governors of the International Development Research Centre.

The six new Governors are Norman T. Currie, of Toronto; Dr. Clarence L. Gosse, of Halifax; Aklilu Habte, of Ethiopia; Archie R. Micay, of Winnipeg; Theodore W. Schultz, of the United States; and His Excellency Soedjatmoko, of Indonesia.

The Centre was created by Act of the Canadian Parliament in 1970 to support research designed to adapt science and technology to the specific needs of the developing regions of the world as determined by them. The Act established the Centre as a public corporation, and provided that its Board of Governors would be appointed by the Canadian Government. It also provided that the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and nine other Governors must be Canadian citizens.

On the Centre's first Board (1970-72) the other 10 Governors were drawn from other countries, including six from developing countries. This practice has been continued through the new appointments.

Governors are appointed for a four-year term, but on the first Board six Governors were appointed for only two years, and another six Governors for three years, to ensure a measure of continuity. It is to replace the first six Governors who retired under this rotation system last October that today's appointments were made.

In March the Secretary of State announced the appointment of Louis Rasminsky, the former Governor of the Bank of Canada, as Chairman of the IDRC Board of Governors to succeed the late Lester B. Pearson who held the post of Chairman until his death last December.

The Governors of this autonomous corporation meet twice yearly to set the priorities of the Centre and to approve projects. In the first 2½ years of operation the IDRC Board approved support for 99 projects involving grants totalling \$13.4 million.

-- Some biographical details of the six Governors follow.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

Norman Currie, 45, is President and Chairman of Corporate Foods Limited (formerly Canada Bread Limited). Since 1967 he has been Chairman of the Canada Mysore Project, supporting an international food technology training centre in Asia. He is also Chairman of the Project Committee of the Canada Plus One Project, through which the Canadian food industry has provided mobile training laboratories for food industry training programs in developing countries.

Dr. Clarence Gosse, 60, is President of the Medical Association of Nova Scotia and for the past 18 months has been Chairman of the Nova Scotia Council of Health. For 20 years he was Professor of Urology at Dalhousie University and has been a specialist in Urology and Surgery at the Royal College of Surgeons of Canada. He is a member of the Board of Governors of Dalhousie University.

Aklilu Habte, 43, is President of Haile Selassie I University in Addis Ababa. Dr. Aklilu took a Bachelor of Education degree at the University of Manitoba in 1955, and a Master's degree and his Doctorate from Ohio State University. He was Dean of the Faculty of Arts at Haile Selassie University before becoming President. He has also been President of the Ethiopian Teachers' Association.

Archie Micay, 60, is a Queen's Counsel and a senior partner in the law firm of Walsh, Micay and Company. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Centennial Commission of Canada, and is currently President of United Way of Winnipeg. He is also President of the Winnipeg Technion Society, and a member of the International Board of Directors of the Isreal Institute of Technology. He is a director of a farm machine manufacturing firm.

Theodore Schultz, 71, is Distinguished Professor Emeritus of Economics at the University of Chicago, where he was taught for 30 years. In 1946 he was a member of the American Famine Mission to India. From 1953 to 1957 he was Director of Studies at the Technical Association of Latin America. In 1967 he was Co-Chairman of the Consultative Committee of the Asian Development Bank. From 1957 to 1972 he was a Trustee of the Population Council.

Soedjatmoko, 50, is Special Assistant to the President of Indonesia. His career has embraced journalism, politics and the foreign service. He was a member of the Indonesian Constituent Assembly 1956-59, and has on several occasions been advisor to, or a member of, the Indonesian delegation to the United Nations. In 1968 he became Personal Advisor to the Foreign Minister, Adam Malik, and then from 1968 to 1971 was Ambassador of Indonesia to the United States.

The continuing members of the IDRC Board of Governors are:

Louis Berlinguet, of Quebec City, (Vice-Chairman); W. David Hopper (President and Chief Executive Officer); Pierre Bauchet, of France; John Bene, of Vancouver; C. Fred Bentley, of Edmonton; Irving Brecher, of Montreal; Roberto Campos, of Brazil; Sir John Crawford, of Australia; A.L. Dias, of India; Lila Engberg, of Guelph; Paul Gérin-Lajoie, of Ottawa (President of the Canadian International Development Agency); Lady Jackson (Barbara Ward), of Britain; Rex Nettleford, of Jamaica; and H.A. Oluwasanmi, of Nigeria.



CANADA

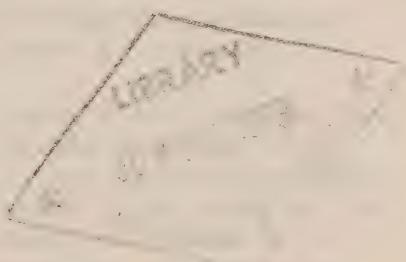
COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 61
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

JUNE 14, 1973
LE 14 JUIN 1973

CANADA-JAPAN MINISTERIAL MEETING/
RÉUNION DU COMITÉ MINISTÉRIEL CANADA-JAPON



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced today that the Government of Canada and the Government of Japan have decided to hold the Seventh Meeting of the Canada-Japan Ministerial Committee in Tokyo on September 4 and 5, 1973. The Canadian Delegation will be led by the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Japanese Delegation will be led by Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira. Other Ministers from both sides will also attend the meeting.

The Canada-Japan Ministerial Committee was formed as a result of the joint communiqué issued during the visit to Canada of the then Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda of Japan. It first met in Tokyo in 1963 and has met alternately in Canada and Japan since then. The Sixth Meeting was held in Toronto in September, 1971. The purpose of the Ministerial Committee is to provide a valuable means of contact between Ministers of the two countries so that they may exchange views on matters of common interest and familiarize themselves with the problems of the other country. Among probable subjects for discussion are international political and economic developments, bilateral and multilateral trade and finance, agricultural questions, fisheries, the environment and scientific and technological exchanges.

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, M. Mitchell Sharp, annonce aujourd'hui que le Gouvernement du Canada et le Gouvernement du Japon ont convenu de tenir la septième réunion du Comité ministériel Canada-Japon à Tokyo les 4 et 5 septembre 1973. Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures sera à la tête de la délégation canadienne et M. Masayoshi Ohira, ministre des Affaires étrangères dirigera la délégation japonaise. D'autres ministres des deux pays participeront également à la réunion.

La création du Comité ministériel Canada-Japon a été annoncée dans le communiqué conjoint publié lors de la visite au Canada de M. Hayato Ikeda, alors premier ministre du Japon. Le Comité a tenu sa première réunion à Tokyo en 1963 et s'est réuni alternativement au Canada et au Japon par la suite. La sixième réunion du Comité a eu lieu à Toronto en septembre 1971. Le Comité a pour but de fournir aux ministres des deux pays l'occasion de se rencontrer pour échanger leurs vues sur des questions d'intérêt commun et se sensibiliser aux problèmes de l'autre pays. Parmi les sujets susceptibles de faire l'objet de la discussion, mentionnons les événements économiques et politiques survenus sur le plan international, la situation commerciale et financière tant bilatérale que multilatérale, les questions agricoles, les pêcheries, l'environnement et les échanges scientifiques et technologiques.



CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JUNE 18, 1973



CANADA EXTENDS ITS SERVICE
IN THE UNITED NATIONS FORCE IN CYPRUS

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced today that the Government has extended its participation in the United Nations Force in Cyprus for a further six months. Canada's 575 man contingent will continue to serve at least until December 15, 1973 when the question of a further extension of the mandate of the Force will again be considered by the United Nations Security Council.

In making the announcement, Mr. Sharp stressed general Canadian support for United Nations peacekeeping operations which meet established Canadian criteria, such as the existence of a continuing political authority, clear terms of reference and freedom of movement for personnel. In contrast with the International Commission for Control and Supervision in Vietnam, the peacekeeping force in Cyprus, operating on the basis of these established criteria, has been particularly successful in its task of preventing outbreaks of violence between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities. This, in turn, has assisted in maintaining stability in the North East Mediterranean where fighting in Cyprus at one time threatened relations between Greece and Turkey.

While paying tribute to UNFICYP's achievements in keeping the peace, the Minister expressed concern over the seemingly indefinite requirement for maintaining the Force on the Island. Mr. Sharp stated that the Government shared the hope of the United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim that serious efforts would be made by Greek and Turkish Cypriots to reach an early political settlement. He voiced Canadian support for action the Secretary-General might take which would facilitate movement towards a settlement. He also noted that the Secretary-General, in his June report to the Security Council, indicated that a review of the Force's activities and manpower levels would be conducted at an early date by the U.N. Secretariat.

The Force in Cyprus is composed of personnel from Australia, Austria, Britain, Denmark, Finland, Ireland and Sweden as well as Canada. Since 1970, when it was reduced by half, the United Nations has maintained the Force at approximately 3,100 personnel. Canada provides the second largest contingent. The Canadian unit currently serving in Cyprus is the 3e Battalion, Royal 22e Regiment, from Quebec.



CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 63
no.

225

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

JUNE 29, 1973
LE 29 JUIN 1973

AGREEMENT ON GOOSE BAY AIRPORT L'ACCORD SUR L'AÉROPORT DE GOOSE BAY

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs announced today that the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, and the United States Ambassador in Ottawa, His Excellency The Honourable Adolph W. Schmidt, signed an exchange of notes concerning new arrangements for the use of facilities at the Goose Bay Airport, by the United States Air Force, after the expiration of the United States Government lease on June 30, 1973. By virtue of the new arrangements, the Ministry of Transport, on behalf of the Government of Canada, will acquire and operate the facilities at the Airport in support of the United States Air Force and other military and civil users.

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Le Ministère des Affaires extérieures annonce aujourd'hui que le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, Monsieur Mitchell Sharp, et l'ambassadeur des Etats-Unis à Ottawa, Son Excellence l'honorables Adolph W. Schmidt, ont signé un échange de notes concernant les nouvelles dispositions prises à l'égard de l'utilisation des installations de l'aéroport de Goose Bay par les Forces aériennes des Etats-Unis après l'expiration, le 30 juin 1973, du bail cédé au Gouvernement des Etats-Unis. En vertu de ces nouvelles dispositions, le Ministère des Transports, au nom du Gouvernement du Canada, acquerra les installations de l'aéroport et les exploitera pour le compte des Forces aériennes des Etats-Unis et d'autres usagers civils et militaires.



CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 64

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JULY 9, 1973

CANADIAN DELEGATION TO BAHAMAS' INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATIONS

Canadian

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced today that the Hon. Warren Allmand, the Solicitor General, accompanied by his wife, will be the Special Representatives of the Canadian Government at the Independence celebrations of the Commonwealth of the Bahama Islands which will take place in Nassau July 6 - 12, 1973. The Canadian High Commissioner to the Bahamas, resident in Kingston, Jamaica, and Mrs. John Harrington will be the other members of the Canadian Delegation.

As is customary on such occasions, Mr. Allmand will present an independence gift on behalf of the Canadian Government to the Honourable Lynden Pindling, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of the Bahama Islands for display in the House of Assembly, which is the second oldest Parliament in the Commonwealth, established in 1720. This gift is a sculpture in British Columbian jade by a noted Vancouver artist.



CANADA

communiqué

No. 65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JULY 11, 1973

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, has announced the following appointments, which will take effect during the course of the next few months.

Mr. Robert McDonald Adams, 44, of Ottawa, at present Assistant Deputy Minister (Immigration) in the Department of Manpower and Immigration, to be Consul General in San Francisco, California. He succeeds Mr. J.S. Nutt who is returning to Ottawa.

Mr. J. Alan Beesley, 45, of Victoria (B. C.), at present Director General of the Bureau of Legal Affairs, to be Ambassador to Austria, Permanent Representative to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and Permanent Representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency. He succeeds Mr. N.F.H. Berlis who is returning to Ottawa.

Mr. Georges Henri Blouin, 52, of Montreal, at present Director General of the Bureau of Personnel, to be Ambassador to Spain. He succeeds Mr. J. E. G. Hardy who is returning to Ottawa.

Mr. Malcolm Norman Bow, 54, of Vancouver (B. C.), at present Director of the Latin American Division, to be Ambassador to Cuba. He succeeds Mr. K.C. Brown who is returning to Ottawa.

Mr. Frank B. Clark, 55, of Dryden (Ont.), formerly of the Trade Commissioner Service and now Chargé d'Affaires in Manila, to be Canada's first Ambassador to the Philippines.

Mr. Jean-Louis Delisle, 61, of Quebec City, at present Director of the Academic Relations Division, to be Consul General in Boston, Massachusetts. He succeeds Mr. J.F.-X. Houde whose appointment as Consul General in Marseille is announced below.

Mr. Ormond Wilson Dier, 54, of Vancouver (B. C.), at present Director of the Caribbean Division, to be High Commissioner to Guyana. He succeeds Mr. J.A. Stiles whose appointment as Ambassador to Korea is announced below.

Mr. Robert Elliott, 44, of Ottawa, formerly Director of the Middle Eastern Division and at present on the Bicultural Program in Quebec City to be Ambassador to Algeria. He succeeds Mr. Christian Hardy who is returning to Ottawa.

Mr. Klaus Goldschlag, 51, of Ottawa, at present Director General of the Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs, to be Ambassador to Italy and High Commissioner to Malta. He succeeds Mr. Benjamin Rogers whose appointment as Chief of Protocol was announced earlier.

Mr. Harry J. Horne, 56, of North Surrey (B. C.), now Consul and Senior Trade Commissioner in Sydney, Australia, to be Canada's first Consul General in Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. Joseph François-Xavier Houde, 50, of Quebec City, now Consul General in Boston, to be Consul General in Marseille. He succeeds Mr. Eugène Bussière who is retiring.

Mr. R. Harry Jay, 53, of Lachine (P.Q.), at present Director General of the Bureau of United Nations Affairs, to be Ambassador to Sweden. He succeeds Miss B.M. Meagher who will be a University Visitor at Dalhousie University.

Miss Marion Adams Macpherson, 49, of Moosomin, Sask., at present Director of the United Nations Political and Institutional Affairs Division to be High Commissioner in Colombo, Sri Lanka. She succeeds Mr. R.M. Macdonnell who died recently.

Mr. Robert W. McLaren, 46, of Ottawa, of the Canadian International Development Agency and at present on Executive Development Leave at Oxford, England, to be Canada's first resident High Commissioner to Bangladesh.

Mr. Lawrence A.H. Smith, 43, of Ottawa, at present Director of the Aid and Development Division, to be Canada's first High Commissioner to Barbados.

Mr. John Alexander Stiles, 55, of Ottawa, formerly of the Trade Commissioner Service and now High Commissioner to Guyana, to be Canada's first Ambassador to Korea.

Mr. Paul Tremblay, 58, of Quebec City, at present Associate Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, to be Ambassador to the Holy See. He succeeds Mr. J.E. Robbins who has retired.

Biographical Notes are attached.

ROBERT McDONALD ADAMS

Mr. Adams was born in London, Ontario on October 30, 1928. He was educated at the University of Western Ontario (B.A.), at Queen's University (M.A.) and at the London School of Economics and Political Science (Ph.D.).

In 1958, Mr. Adams joined the Department of Labour as Head, Wages Research Section of the Economics and Research Branch. In 1960, he became Chief of the Labour Management Section. From 1964 to 1966 Mr. Adams served at the Canadian Embassy, Brussels as Counsellor (Labour). Upon his return to Ottawa, he became Director of Compensations and Conditions Division of the Treasury Board. In 1969, he assumed his present position as Assistant Deputy Minister (Immigration) in the Department of Manpower and Immigration.

Mr. Adams is separated.

JOHN ALAN BEESLEY

Mr. Beesley was born in Smithers, B.C. on August 17, 1927, and was educated at the University of British Columbia where he obtained his B.A. and his L.L.B. In 1951, he was called to the Bar of British Columbia and joined the legal firm of Crease and Co.

Mr. Beesley joined the Department of External Affairs in 1956 and served in the Canadian Embassy in Tel Aviv from 1957 to 1960. In 1964, he was posted to the Canadian Permanent Mission to the United Nations in Geneva, where he served until 1967 when he returned to Ottawa to assume the position of Head of Legal Division. In 1971 he assumed his present position as Director-General of the Bureau of Legal Affairs and Legal Adviser to the Department of External Affairs. He has participated in a large number of international conferences and has been Canadian Representative to the First and Sixth Committees of the United Nations, as well as being the Head of Canadian Delegations on a series of bilateral and multilateral negotiations.

Mr. Beesley is married and has two children.

GEORGES HENRI BLOUIN

Mr. Blouin was born in Montreal, Quebec, on June 4, 1921. He is a graduate of the College Ste-Marie and the University of Montreal (B.A. and L.L.B.). While at the University of Montreal he became the editor-in-chief of "Le Quartier Latin" in 1948.

Mr. Blouin began his career with the Public Service in 1948 in the Income Tax Division of the Department of National Revenue. In 1949, he joined the Department of External Affairs and served at Canadian diplomatic missions in New Delhi from 1951 to 1954, San Francisco from 1955 to 1958, Athens from 1961 to 1963 and Brussels from 1963 to 1965.

In 1965, Mr. Blouin was appointed Canadian Ambassador to the Republic of Cameroun with concurrent non-resident accreditation to the Republic of Chad, the Republic of Gabon and the Central African Republic. He served as Minister at the Canadian Embassy in Washington from 1967 until 1970 when he assumed his present position as Director-General of the Bureau of Personnel. Since September 1972, Mr. Blouin has held the additional appointment of Special Adviser to the Under-Secretary on foreign service appointments and related policies.

Mr. Blouin is married and has two children.

MALCOLM NORMAN BOW

Mr. Bow, who was born in Regina, Saskatchewan, on September 30, 1918, was educated in Edmonton, at the University of Alberta, at the University of British Columbia (B.A.) and at the Academy of International Law in The Hague. During the war he served in the Canadian Army in the United Kingdom and in the Far East and was discharged in 1946 with the rank of Major. From 1946 to 1949, Mr. Bow worked for the Vancouver "Daily Province".

Mr. Bow joined the Department of External Affairs in 1949 and has served at Canadian diplomatic missions abroad in New York from 1950 to 1953, in Madrid from 1956 to 1959 and at Havana in 1961. In June 1964, he was appointed Canadian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia with concurrent accreditation to Hungary in 1965. In August 1968, he returned to Ottawa as Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Division. He was appointed Director of Latin American Division in March 1971.

Mr. Bow is married and has four children.

FRANK BORDEN CLARK

Mr. Clark was born in Dryden, Ontario, on August 22, 1917. He studied at the University of British Columbia where he received his B.A. and his L.L.B. In 1944, he joined the R.C. N.V.R. and was discharged in 1946.

Mr. Clark joined the Trade Commissioner Service of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce in 1948. He served in Canadian diplomatic missions in Mexico City from 1949 to 1951 and again from 1959 to 1964; in Caracas from 1951 to 1956, and in Boston from 1956 to 1959. In 1964 he was appointed Consul and Trade Commissioner in Los Angeles, later becoming Senior Trade Commissioner and acting Consul General. Mr. Clark returned to Ottawa in 1967 where he was appointed to the Office of the Assistant Deputy Minister and later Director of the Travel Industry Branch. In 1970 he assumed the position of Consul General and Trade Commissioner in Manila and became Chargé d'Affaires in 1972 when the mission became an embassy.

Mr. Clark is married and has two children.

JEAN-LOUIS DELISLE

Mr. Delisle was born in Quebec City on January 14, 1912. He was educated at Laval University (B.A. and L.L.L.) and at Oxford University (B.A. and M.A.). From 1939 to 1942, Mr. Delisle practiced law in Quebec City and he also taught Economics at Laval University.

Mr. Delisle joined the Department of External Affairs in 1942 and was seconded to the Office of the Prime Minister. From 1946 to 1949 he served abroad in Rio de Janeiro. In 1951, he was appointed Consul in Boston and then in 1954 he became Chargé d'Affaires in Warsaw until 1956.

Mr. Delisle served in Paris from 1959 to 1961 as Counsellor (cultural) and then in 1961 he became Ambassador to Costa Rica with concurrent non-resident accreditation to Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Salvador. He was appointed Ambassador to Turkey in 1964 and then, in 1967, Ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva. He assumed his present position as Director of the Academic Relations Service in 1970.

Mr. Delisle is married and has two children.

ORMOND WILSON DIER

Mr. Dier was born in Vancouver, B.C. on March 21, 1919. He studied at the University of British Columbia where he obtained his B.A. and his B.Ed. In 1942, he joined the Canadian Army and was discharged in 1945 with the rank of Captain.

Mr. Dier taught high school in Duncan, B.C. from 1945 to 1947 before joining the Department of External Affairs in 1947. He served in Canadian diplomatic missions in Chicago from 1947 to 1949, in Mexico City from 1949 to 1950 and Caracas from 1950 to 1952. In 1955, Mr. Dier was posted to Copenhagen and was subsequently sent to Helsinki in 1957 where he was Chargé d'Affaires. In 1964, he was appointed Ambassador to Colombia with a concurrent (non-resident) accreditation to Ecuador. In 1967, he became Canadian Commissioner to the I.C.S.C. in Saigon. Mr. Dier is currently Director of the Caribbean Division.

Mr. Dier has also, on three occasions, been the special representative of Canada for a presidential inauguration. In October 1967, he was Special Envoy to the inauguration of Nguyen Van Thieu as President of the Republic of South Vietnam. In August 1970, he was appointed Special Ambassador to the Republic of Colombia for the occasion of the inauguration of President Misael Pastrana Borrero. Also in August 1970 he was appointed Special Ambassador to the Dominican Republic for the occasion of the inauguration of President Joaquin Balaguer.

Mr. Dier is a widower and has three children.

ROBERT ELLIOTT

Mr. Elliott was born in Regina, Saskatchewan on August 4, 1928. He studied at the University of Saskatchewan where he obtained his B.A. From 1949 to 1951, he worked for Radio Station CFQC in Saskatoon. In 1952, he joined the United Kingdom Colonial Service serving in London and Nigeria.

Mr. Elliott joined the Department of External Affairs in 1956 and served at the Canadian diplomatic mission in Beirut from 1957 to 1960. From 1963 to 1967, he served at the Canadian High Commission in London. In 1967, he was posted to the Canadian diplomatic mission in Lagos as Counsellor. Upon his return to Ottawa in 1969, Mr. Elliott became the Head of the Middle East Division. In 1972, Mr. Elliott was selected to participate in the Bicultural Program in Quebec City.

Mr. Elliott is married.

KLAUS GOLDSCHLAG

Mr. Goldschlag, who was born in Berlin, Germany, in 1922, was educated at the University of Toronto (B.A. and M.A.) and at Princeton University (M.A. - Oriental Languages). During the war he served in the United Kingdom and Northwestern Europe with the Canadian Army. In 1947-48 he was a Teaching Fellow at the University of Toronto.

Mr. Goldschlag joined the Department of External Affairs in 1949 and has served at Canadian diplomatic missions in New Delhi from 1953 to 1955, in London from 1955 to 1957 and in Vienna from 1959 to 1962. During his period in Vienna he served concurrently as Alternate Governor for Canada to the International Atomic Energy Agency. From 1962 to 1964, he served again at the Office of the High Commissioner in London. Mr. Goldschlag was appointed Ambassador to Turkey from 1967 to 1971. Upon his return to Ottawa in 1971, he assumed his present position as Director-General of the Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs in the Department of External Affairs.

Mr. Goldschlag is married and has three children.

HARRY HORNE

Mr. Horne was born in Shaunavon, Saskatchewan, on October 8, 1916. He was educated at the University of British Columbia where he obtained his B.Comm. in Economics and at the University of Toronto where he obtained his M.A. in Business Administration. From 1937 to 1939, Mr. Horne worked in the gold mining industry in Barkerville, B.C.

Following service in the Canadian Army from 1942 to 1946, Mr. Horne joined the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce's Trade Commissioner Service in 1947. He served in Canadian diplomatic missions in Oslo from 1948 to 1952, on temporary duty in Stockholm in 1950, in Lima from 1952 to 1957 and in Karachi from 1957 to 1959. In 1959, Mr. Horne was appointed Consul and Trade Commissioner in Chicago, and in 1963 was assigned to the Canadian Embassy in Bonn as Counsellor (Commercial). He assumed his present position as Consul and Counsellor (Commercial) in Sydney in 1967.

Mr. Horne is married and has two children.

JOSEPH FRANCOIS-XAVIER HOUDE

Mr. Houde was born in Quebec City on September 9, 1922. He was educated at the Seminaire de Quebec where he obtained his B.A. and at Laval University where he was awarded his M.A. In 1942, Mr. Houde became an assistant actuary for the Compagnie d'Assurance-Vie Industrielle, Québec. In 1949, he became the editor of l'Eclaireur, Beauceville, P.Q.

Mr. Houde joined the Department of External Affairs in 1949 and served in Brussels from 1952 to 1954, in Athens from 1954 to 1956 and in Paris at the Canadian Delegation to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development from 1957 to 1959. In 1961, he was appointed Charge d'Affaires and Consul in Montevideo. In 1965, he became Ambassador to Peru with a concurrent non-resident accreditation to Bolivia. He assumed his present position as Consul-General in Boston in 1970.

Mr. Houde is married and has seven children.

RAYMOND HARRY JAY

Mr. Jay was born in Lachine, Quebec, on August 13, 1919. He attended McGill University where he obtained his B.A. and his B.C.L. In 1941, he joined the Royal Canadian Air Force and was discharged in 1945 as a Flight Lieutenant. He was called to the Bar of the Province of Quebec in 1948.

Mr. Jay joined the Department of External Affairs in 1948 and served at the Canadian diplomatic mission in New Delhi from 1950 to 1953. In 1955, he served as an Adviser with the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Hanoi (Vietnam) for a year and then in 1956 was appointed Adviser to the Canadian Permanent Mission to the United Nations in Geneva.

In 1963, Mr. Jay was appointed Deputy Permanent Representative at the Canadian Delegation to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Paris and then in 1965 he became Canadian High Commissioner to Jamaica. He returned to Canada in 1968 and became the External Affairs Representative on the Directing staff of the National Defence College. In 1970, he became Director of the United Nations Division at the headquarters and in 1971 assumed his present position as Director-General of the Bureau of United Nations Affairs.

Mr. Jay is married and has three children.

MARION ADAMS MACPHERSON

Miss Macpherson was born in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan on May 16, 1924. She is a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan (B.A.) and of the University of Toronto (M.A.). During 1946 and 1947 she was a research assistant, first with the Government of Saskatchewan and then with the University of Toronto.

Miss Macpherson joined the Department of External Affairs in 1948 and served with the Canadian diplomatic mission in Washington from 1950 to 1954. From 1956 to 1958 she served with the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Hanoi (Vietnam) as Adviser, and was subsequently posted to the Canadian mission in Accra (Ghana) from 1958 to 1959. In 1963, Miss Macpherson was appointed Counsellor to the Canadian Permanent Mission to the United Nations. In February 1971, Miss Macpherson became Director of the United Nations Political and Institutional Affairs Division.

Miss Macpherson is single.

ROBERT W. McLAREN

Mr. McLaren was born in Hamburg, Germany, on January 22, 1927. He is a graduate of Assumption College, University of Western Ontario (B.A.) and University College, University of Western Ontario (B.A. (Honours)). Mr. McLaren served in the Canadian Army in 1945.

In 1950, Mr. McLaren joined the National Research Council of Canada and became a Research Officer with the Communications Branch. He was transferred to Washington in 1956 where he was the Attaché for the National Research Council. In 1962, he returned to Ottawa and joined the Ministry of Transport as an Operations Research Officer in the Civil Aviation Branch.

Mr. McLaren joined the Canadian International Development Agency in 1965 and became Senior Planner for the South and South East Asia bilateral assistance programs. In 1968, he became Acting Director of the Advisers Division and then in 1969 Director of the Education Division. He became Director of Operations, Asia Division in 1970. In 1972, he went on Executive Development Leave to do graduate level development economics at St-John's College, Cambridge, England.

Mr. McLaren is married and has three children.

LAWRENCE AUSTIN HAYNE SMITH

Mr. Smith was born in Vizagapatam, India on October 30, 1929. He was educated at McMaster University where he obtained his B.A. and at Balliol College, Oxford where he was awarded his M.A. and B.Litt. He also studied and taught at the University of Toronto.

Mr. Smith joined the Department of External Affairs in 1957 and served at the Canadian diplomatic mission in Karachi from 1958 to 1961. From 1964 to 1968 he served with the Canadian Delegation to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris. Upon his return to Ottawa in 1968, Mr. Smith assumed his present position as Director of the Aid and Development Division. Since 1972, Mr. Smith has been concurrently Deputy Director General of the Bureau of Economic and Scientific Affairs.

Mr. Smith is married and has four children.

JOHN ALEXANDER STILES

Mr. Stiles was born in Fredericton, N.B. on January 26, 1918. He studied at the University of Toronto and was awarded the Bachelor of Commerce degree in 1941. In 1941, he joined the Canadian Army and was discharged in 1945 as a Captain.

Mr. Stiles joined the Trade Commissioner Service in 1945 and served in Canadian diplomatic missions in New York from 1946 to 1948 and in Caracas from 1948 to 1954. He returned to Ottawa in 1954 where he became Assistant Director of the Trade Commissioner Service. Mr. Stiles was posted to Bonn in 1957 to be the Commercial Counsellor and in 1963 he assumed the same position in Sydney. In 1967, he was appointed Minister (Commercial) at the Canadian Embassy in Tokyo.

In July 1970, Mr. Stiles joined the Department of External Affairs and was appointed High Commissioner to Guyana.

Mr. Stiles is married and has three children.

PAUL TREMBLAY

Mr. Paul Tremblay was born in Chicoutimi, Quebec, on July 6, 1914. He is a graduate of the University of Montreal (B.A., L.L.B. and L.Sc.Soc.) and studied at McGill University and George Washington University. He was called to the Bar of the Province of Quebec and practised law in Montreal.

In 1940, Mr. Tremblay joined the Department of External Affairs and served in Canadian diplomatic missions at Washington from 1943 to 1946, Santiago from 1946 to 1949, The Hague from 1951 to 1954, and as Minister-Counsellor with the Canadian Delegation to the North Atlantic Council and the Organization for the European Economic Council in Paris from 1954 to 1957. In 1959, Mr. Tremblay was appointed Canadian Ambassador to Chile and in 1962 was appointed as Permanent Representative to the United Nations in New York, with the rank of Ambassador. In 1965, he was named Canadian Delegate to the 37th Resumed Session of ECOSOC. In 1966, Mr. Tremblay was appointed as Canadian Ambassador to Belgium and Luxembourg as well as to the European Coal and Steel Community, the European Economic Community, and Euratom. He returned to Canada in 1970, assuming the rank of Associate Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Mr. Tremblay is married and has three children.



CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 66

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JULY 16, 1973

IJC SPECIAL INTERIM REPORT
ON REGULATION OF LAKE SUPERIOR OUTFLOWS
TO PROVIDE RELIEF FROM HIGH WATER LEVELS
ON THE LOWER GREAT LAKES

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Hon. Mitchell Sharp, and the Minister of the Environment, the Hon. Jack Davis, today announced that a Special Interim Report on Regulation of Lake Superior Outflows to Provide Relief from High Water Levels on the Lower Great Lakes was presented on June 29, 1973, by the International Joint Commission, to the Governments of Canada and the United States.

In order to determine whether measures within the Great Lakes Basin could be taken in the public interest to further regulate the levels of the Great Lakes and their connecting waters so as to reduce the extreme levels which had been experienced, the Governments of Canada and the United States in 1964 referred the matter to the International Joint Commission for investigation and report pursuant to Article IX of the Boundary Waters Treaty.

This report presents an interim course of action based on changes in Lake Superior regulation only. Conclusions and recommendations concerning long-range possibilities will be included in the Commission's final report under the 1964 Reference.

The Commission recommends that the objective of regulation of Lake Superior outflows should be to provide benefits to interests throughout the Great Lakes system without undue detriment to Lake Superior interests. To achieve this objective, it feels all control works in the St. Mary's River, including but not limited to the 16-gate control structure and all power canals, their head gates and their by-passes, should be operated so as to keep the levels of Lakes Superior and Michigan-Huron at the same relative position within their recorded ranges of stage and with respect to their mean levels. Under such operation, the level of Lake Superior would be maintained, as nearly as may be, within its recorded range below elevation 602.0 feet IGLD (International Great Lakes Datum). The Commission requests specific authority from the two governments to amend its Orders of Approval dated May 26 and May 27, 1914 which presently govern the regulation of Lake Superior but do not take downstream interests into account, and authority to prescribe a new plan of regulation for that lake, on the basis of the objectives and criteria it has outlined.

The Commission finds that small net benefits to the Great Lakes system would be achieved by a new plan which takes into consideration the levels of both Lake Superior and Lakes Michigan-Huron, rather than those of Lake Superior alone as is presently the case. Particularly during the first year, the new plan would produce net beneficial effects if it were introduced during the present period of high lake levels. It would redistribute the water in the system, produce slightly higher levels in Lake Superior and slightly lower levels in downstream lakes, and thereby result in benefits to some interests and detriment to others. The new regime of levels and flows would, on the whole, be favourable to the needs of the major Great Lakes interests. However, the effect of this regulation on Lake Ontario levels and flows would be negligible.

Because certain interests may be harmed by this change in regulation the Commission also recommends that both governments ought to address themselves to measures that will be required for protection or indemnity of these interests.

Since January 30, 1973, the Commission has deviated from its regulation plan under the 1914 Orders as an emergency measure so as to limit outflows from Lake Superior to an extent which otherwise would not have been permitted. This

emergency action was undertaken in response to the request of the United States Government and the expressions of concern of the Canadian Government. Unless otherwise instructed by Governments, the Commission intends to continue with this emergency plan on a temporary basis until the emergency situation eases.

This report is receiving consideration by the two governments on an urgent basis with a view to responding to the IJC'S recommendations as soon as possible.



CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

n° 67
No.

POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

LE 16 JUIL 1973
JULY 16, 1973

ACCORD ENTRE LE CANADA ET LA CHINE
SUR L'ENREGISTREMENT RÉCIPROQUE DES MARQUES DE COMMERCE/
CANADA-CHINA RECIPROCAL TRADE MARK REGISTRATION AGREEMENT

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, Monsieur Mitchell Sharp, et le Ministre de la Consommation et des Corporations, Monsieur Herb Gray, annoncent que le Canada et la République Populaire de Chine ont signé aujourd'hui à Pékin un accord sur l'enregistrement réciproque des marques de commerce.

L'accord prévoit "que les personnes, les entreprises conjointes, les compagnies, les sociétés et les entreprises d'Etat de l'un ou l'autre des deux pays pourront, sur une base réciproque, présenter une demande de dépôt des marques de commerce dans l'autre pays conformément à sa loi et y obtenir le droit d'en faire un usage exclusif".

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The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, and the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, the Honourable Herb Gray, announce that Canada and the People's Republic of China signed today in Peking a reciprocal trademark registration agreement.

The agreement provides that "persons, partnerships, companies, corporations and governmental enterprises of either country may apply for registration of trademarks in the other country in accordance with its law and be granted the right to exclusive use thereof".



CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 68
no

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

LE 18 JUILLET 1973
JULY 18, 1973

VISIT OF MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS FOR MADAGASCAR
VISITE DU MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES DE MADAGASCAR

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Mitchell Sharp a le plaisir d'annoncer qu'à son invitation, Son Excellence le capitaine de frégate Didier Ratsiraka, ministre malgache des Affaires étrangères, viendra en visite officielle au Canada du 18 au 21 juillet.

Durant son séjour, le capitaine de frégate Ratsiraka s'entretiendra de sujets d'intérêt commun avec l'honorable Mitchell Sharp et avec l'honorable Gérard Pelletier. Le ministre malgache passera en revue les projets de coopération avec le Président de l'ACDI, monsieur Paul Gérin-Lajoie, et examinera les perspectives des relations commerciales avec le Premier sous-ministre adjoint de l'Industrie et du Commerce, monsieur T.M. Burns.

En outre, il aura des entretiens à caractère technique avec de hauts fonctionnaires du ministère des Affaires extérieures, de l'Industrie et du Commerce et de l'Agence canadienne de développement international.

Le ministre malgache se rendra à Montréal le 21 juillet. Il sera reçu par la Ville de Montréal et en visitera les installations portuaires.

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The Secretary of State for External Affairs the Honourable Mitchell Sharp has the pleasure to announce that at his invitation, His Excellency the Commander Didier Ratsiraka, Minister of External Affairs for Madagascar, will make an official visit to Canada from the 18th to the 21st of July.

During his visit Commander Ratsiraka will discuss subjects of common interest with the Honourable Mitchell Sharp and the Honourable Gérard Pelletier. The Malagasy Minister will review development assistance projects with the President of CIDA, Mr. Paul Gérin-Lajoie, and discuss commercial relations with the Senior Assistant Deputy Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Mr. T.M. Burns.

In addition, he will have technical discussion with senior officials in the departments of External Affairs and Industry, Trade and Commerce and with the Canadian International Development Agency.

The Malagasy Minister will visit Montreal on the 21st of July. He will be officially received by the City and will tour the facilities in Montreal Harbour.



CANADA

COMMUNIQUE

No. 69

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

JULY 24, 1973
LE 24 JUILLET 1973

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT/
NOMINATION DIPLOMATIQUE

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, has announced the following appointment, which will take effect in early autumn.

Mr. Pierre Trottier, 48, of Montreal, now Minister-Counsellor at the Canadian Embassy in Moscow, to be Ambassador to Peru and Ambassador to Bolivia. He succeeds Mr. Pierre Charpentier who is returning to Ottawa.

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Biographical notes are attached.

* * *

Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, Monsieur Mitchell Sharp, annonce aujourd'hui la nomination suivante qui prend effet à l'automne.

M. Pierre Trottier, 48 ans, de Montréal, ministre-conseiller à l'ambassade du Canada à Moscou, au poste d'ambassadeur au Pérou et d'ambassadeur en Bolivie. Il succèdera à Mr. Pierre Charpentier qui reviendra à Ottawa.

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Des notes biographiques sont annexées.

PIERRE TROTTIER

Mr. Trottier, who was born in Montreal, Quebec, on March 21, 1925, was educated at the Collège Jean-de-Brebeuf (B.A.) and at the University of Montréal (L.L.B.). He was admitted to the Quebec Bar in 1946 and until 1949 worked for the Chamber of Commerce of the District of Montreal.

Mr. Trottier joined the Department of External Affairs in 1949 and was seconded to the Office of the Prime Minister from 1949 to 1951. He served at Canadian diplomatic missions in Moscow from 1951 to 1954, in Djakarta from 1956 to 1957 and in London from 1957 to 1961. From 1964 to 1968 he served at our Embassy in Paris and then Mr. Trottier studied at the Harvard University Centre for International Affairs in 1968-69. In 1970, he assumed his present position at the Canadian mission in Moscow.

Mr. Trottier is married and has three children.

PIERRE TROTTIER

M. Trottier, qui est né à Montréal (Québec) le 21 mars 1925, a fait ses études au Collège Jean-de-Brebeuf (B.A.) et à l'Université de Montréal (L.L.B.). Il a été reçu au Barreau du Québec en 1946 et a travaillé jusqu'en 1949 pour la Chambre de Commerce du District de Montréal.

M. Trottier est entré au Ministère des Affaires extérieures en 1949 et fut détaché auprès du Cabinet du Premier Ministre de 1949 à 1951. Il fut affecté aux missions diplomatiques du Canada à Moscou de 1951 à 1954, à Djakarta de 1956 à 1957 et à Londres de 1957 à 1961. De 1964 à 1968 il fut affecté à notre ambassade à Paris et ensuite M. Trottier fit des études au Centre des Affaires Internationales de l'Université Harvard en 1968-69. En 1970, il a assumé ses fonctions actuelles à la mission du Canada à Moscou.

M. Trottier est marié et père de trois enfants.



CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 70
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

JULY 26, 1973
LE 26 JUILLET 1973

91 58

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EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BY CANADA AND NEW ZEALAND
MAINTAINING PREFERENTIAL TRADE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES/

ÉCHANGE DE LETTRES ENTRE LE CANADA ET LA NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE
PRÉVOYANT LE MAINTIEN DES ÉCHANGES PRÉFÉRENTIELS
ENTRE LES DEUX PAYS

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced today that Canada and New Zealand have signed an exchange of letters on the reciprocal retention of existing preferential rates of duties and margins of preference. The agreement was signed by the Honourable Mitchell Sharp in Ottawa with the New Zealand High Commissioner, the Right Honourable Dean J. Eyre, representing the New Zealand Government. At the same time the Right Honourable Norman E. Kirk, Prime Minister of New Zealand, in his capacity as Minister of Foreign Affairs, signed the agreement in Wellington with representatives of the Canadian High Commission in attendance. Both Canada and New Zealand have recognized the value of the reciprocal preferential trade arrangements between them and have decided to preserve the benefits of these arrangements to the fullest extent possible. The agreement entered into by the exchange of letters is designed to do this. This agreement will operate in conjunction with the long-standing Canada/New Zealand Trade Agreement, originally signed in 1932, which continues in force.

The main provisions of the exchange of letters are the reciprocal undertakings not to increase rates of duty above the level applied on January 31, 1973, on products which were not specifically mentioned in the 1932 trade agreement, and to maintain, in respect of all goods traded between Canada and New Zealand, the margins of preference each enjoyed in the other's market on January 31, 1973. The exchange provides for exceptions to the general undertaking in order to permit rates and margins to be amended in certain circumstances. However, New Zealand has agreed to maintain for Canada minimum margins of preference of 5 or $\frac{7}{2}\%$. Where margins are currently less than these minimum levels the lower margin will continue to apply. In return Canada has given a specific undertaking not to reduce the margins of preference on a range of products of particular importance to New Zealand.

The agreement is deemed to have come into effect on February 1, 1973, and shall remain in force for one year from that date and thereafter until notice of termination is given by either government.

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, Monsieur Mitchell Sharp, a annoncé aujourd'hui que le Canada et la Nouvelle-Zélande ont signé un échange de lettres concernant le maintien réciproque des droits de douane préférentiels et des marges de préférence actuels. L'accord a été signé à Ottawa par Monsieur Mitchell Sharp en présence du Haut-commissaire de la Nouvelle-Zélande, Monsieur Dean J. Eyre représentant le gouvernement de la Nouvelle-Zélande. En même temps, le Premier Ministre de la Nouvelle-Zélande, Monsieur Norman E. Kirk, en sa qualité de Ministre des Affaires étrangères, a signé l'accord à Wellington en présence de représentants du Haut-Commissariat canadien. Le Canada et la Nouvelle-Zélande ont tous deux reconnu la valeur des arrangements commerciaux préférentiels existants entre eux et ont décidé, par l'échange de lettres en question, de préserver en autant que possible les bénéfices découlant de ces arrangements. A cet égard l'échange agira de concert avec l'accord commercial entre la Nouvelle-Zélande et le Canada, originellement signé en 1932 et qui continu d'être en vigueur.

Les principales stipulations de l'échange de lettres sont l'engagement réciproque de ne pas accroître les droits de douane au dessus du niveau existant au 31 janvier 1973 pour les produits qui n'étaient pas spécifiquement mentionnés dans l'accord commercial de 1932 et, de maintenir pour tous les produits échangés

entre le Canada et la Nouvelle-Zélande les marges de préférence détenues par chacun dans le marché de l'autre au 31 janvier 1973. L'échange prévoit certaines exceptions à l'engagement général de façon à permettre que les droits et les marges soient modifiés dans certaines circonstances. Toutefois, la Nouvelle-Zélande a accepté de maintenir pour le Canada des marges de préférence minimales de 5 ou $7\frac{1}{2}\%$. Dans les cas où les marges sont déjà inférieures à ces niveaux minimaux la marge la plus petite va continuer de s'appliquer. En échange, le Canada s'est spécifiquement engagé à ne pas réduire les marges de préférence pour une gamme de produits d'importance particulière pour la Nouvelle-Zélande.

L'accord est considéré comme étant entré en vigueur le premier février et restera en vigueur pour une année à partir de cette date et par la suite, jusqu'à ce qu'un avis de résiliation soit donné par l'un ou l'autre gouvernement.



CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 71

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

STATEMENT BY THE CANADIAN DELEGATION AT THE
80TH SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION
OF CONTROL AND SUPERVISION, SAIGON, JULY 27, 1973

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

I believe the history of the detention and subsequent release of Captains Patten and Thomson, as well as of two Vietnamese in the employ of the International Commission of Control and Supervision, is well known to other delegations. At the suggestion of the Chairman, in order to facilitate the Commission's negotiations with the PRG for the release of the two Canadian Captains, the Canadian Delegation has refrained from making public statements on this matter. At this session, acting on instructions from the Canadian Government, I would now like to draw attention to those aspects of the case which must be of particular concern to all those who, like us, subscribe to the view that ICCS members were invited to Viet-Nam by the Parties, and while they are here are entitled, as clearly specified in the Agreement, to protection by the Parties and to full diplomatic immunity.

In the first place, when Captains Patten and Thomson were first detained on June 28, they were in Canadian uniform, carrying Canadian identification, and travelling in a vehicle with proper ICCS markings. Subsequently, however, they were told by their captors that they were "false ICCS", a phrase which seemed to mean either that they could not be considered real ICCS unless they were in the company of the other delegations and liaison officers, or that they might even be spies masquerading as Canadian ICCS members. Indeed it would appear that the PRG soldiers had specific instructions to secure so-called "false ICCS" members, and it was on the basis of these instructions that Captains Patten and Thomson were taken into custody.

In our view, to maintain that an individual or delegation does not have ICCS status unless in the company of representatives from the other three delegations and liaison officers constitutes a wholly unreasonable and unwarranted interpretation of the agreement and one which if applied by all the Parties in the same way would reduce the Commission to total impotence. For a variety of reasons the four-member delegations do not always work or travel together, and in this case it was impossible, because of commitments elsewhere, for the other delegations to accompany the Canadians. The question of liaison officers tends to be academic as long as the PRG does not deploy its Two-Party Joint Military Commission personnel to the regions. To maintain that the Canadian officers might have been spies—presumably American—driving around disguised as Canadians, is far fetched. In any case the soldiers who first encountered the

Canadians had a number of ways of verifying that they were members of the ICCS including use of the radio in the jeep in which they were travelling. What is even more disturbing is that the PRG, rather than bringing their concerns about "false ICCS" to the attention of the other parties and of the ICCS through its Two-Party Joint Military Commission delegation in Saigon, instead gave out orders to their soldiers which in effect jeopardized every member of the ICCS. This lack of respect for the ICCS, and this unwillingness to create safe conditions in which the Commission can operate, has been evident previously in the PRG's behaviour. The "false ICCS" concept is in our view part and parcel of the highly subjective attitude which the PRG has adopted toward the ICCS. There is little evidence of genuine good-will in this attitude, notwithstanding professions to the contrary by this Party.

Captains Patten and Thomson were held for eighteen days. For ten days of this time they were held incommunicado. It is worth noting that on July 2 the two officers were informed by their captors that they had been identified as ICCS and would be released following a talk with the PRG "district representative" who would arrive that afternoon or the next day. This "talk", however, did not materialize until July 5 and it was followed by a series of forced marches and further "talks", eventually with the PRG "province chief". From July 11 until their release on July 15 the two Captains were frequently put under pressure to sign what can only be called prepared confessions that they had been on a private trip and had entered PRG-controlled territory illegally. All during the time of their captivity Captains Patten and Thomson were denied even the treatment normally accorded prisoners-of-war; they had to make forced marches through the jungle under guard while bound by the hands and neck, they were subjected to political propaganda, they were deprived of their uniforms and on occasion, in the case of Captain Patten, suffered physical violence. Treatment of this sort for members of an International Commission is outrageous in the extreme, and must be nearly if not completely without precedent. It is certainly not the type of behaviour one would expect of a serious and responsible party, conscious of its moral and legal obligations under an agreement which it has itself signed.

Our two Canadian officers, members of a national delegation to the ICCS, were attempting to become familiar with their territory and to give the people of the area an opportunity of coming to know of the existence of the ICCS. Both of these objectives directly serve the interests of the work of the Commission; the Canadian officers concerned had obtained the agreement of the teamsite Chairman for their trip and had informed him of the exact route which they intended to follow. My Delegation rejects entirely suggestions that have been made that they were engaged in any improper activities. Moreover, since the areas controlled by the two South Vietnamese Parties have never been delimited and there was no reason to believe that the area in question was controlled by the PRG, it was manifestly impossible to hold the ICCS personnel responsible

for violating the sovereignty of any of the parties, particularly as the respect for sovereignty mentioned in the Agreement must be balanced against the Agreement's equally important provisions for freedom of movement.

The Canadian position, however, is that the nature of the duties being performed by ICCS officers in this case is irrelevant and that the Parties to the Agreement were bound to treat them as diplomatic agents under Article 12 "while carrying out their tasks". The Canadian Government, in agreeing to take part in the Commission, specifically informed the Parties, including the FRG, that "with respect to Article 12 of the Protocol concerning the International Commission of Control and Supervision, Canada will regard its nationals serving on the International Commission to be at all times carrying out their tasks during their service in Viet-Nam with the International Commission". Article 29 of the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, which is the international community's generally accepted position on the subject, says "The person of a diplomatic agent shall be inviolable. He shall not be liable to any form of arrest or detention. The receiving state shall treat him with due respect and shall take all appropriate steps to prevent any attack on his person, freedom or dignity". Consequently, the Party to the Agreement concerned had an obligation to take all necessary measures to release the ICCS personnel concerned as soon as it was assured that they were, in fact, ICCS personnel. This the FRG manifestly failed to do and accordingly is in violation of Article 18 of the Agreement and Articles 10 and 12 of the Protocol concerning the International Commission of Control and Supervision.



CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 72

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

JULY 30, 1973
LE 30 JUILLET 1973

COMMUNIQUÉ ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN CANADA AND
AND THE REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM/

COMMUNIQUÉ SUR L'ÉTABLISSEMENT DES
RELATIONS DIPLOMATIQUES ENTRE LE
CANADA ET LA RÉPUBLIQUE DU VIET-NAM

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced today that Canada and the Republic of Viet-Nam have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. In releasing a communique issued in Saigon and Ottawa the Secretary of State for External Affairs recalled that Canada recognized the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam as the sole legal government south of the Seventeenth Parallel. The text of the communique follows:

"With a view to further strengthening the friendly relations between the two nations and to promoting cooperation in various fields, the Governments of Canada and of the Republic of Viet-Nam have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level between the two countries, on the basis of the Vienna Convention of April 18, 1961 on diplomatic relations.

The Governments of Canada and of the Republic of Viet-Nam shall proceed without delay to the exchange of ambassadors between the two countries."

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, Monsieur Mitchell Sharp, a annoncé aujourd'hui que le Canada et la République du Viet-Nam ont décidé d'établir des relations diplomatiques et de procéder à l'échange d'ambassadeurs. En émettant un communiqué à Ottawa en même temps qu'un communiqué était émis à Saigon, le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures a rappelé que le Canada reconnaissait le Gouvernement de la République du Viet-Nam comme seul gouvernement légal au sud du dix-septième parallèle. Le texte du communiqué suit:

"Dans le but de raffermir encore davantage les relations amicales qui existent entre les deux pays et de contribuer à la coopération dans divers domaines, les Gouvernements du Canada et de la République du Viet-Nam, se fondant sur la Convention de Vienne du 18 avril 1961 sur les relations diplomatiques, ont décidé d'établir des relations diplomatiques et de procéder à un échange d'ambassadeurs.

Les Gouvernements du Canada et de la République du Viet-Nam procéderont à l'échange d'ambassadeurs dans les plus brefs délais."



CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 73
no.

NOT TO BE PUBLISHED BEFORE
AUGUST 5, 1973

NE PAS PUBLIER AVANT
LE 5 AOUT 1973

Government
Publications

ASSIGNMENT OF FOREIGN SERVICE VISITORS/ DIPLOMATES EN RESIDENCE

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs has announced recently the secondment of Miss Margaret Meagher and Mr. Jacques Dupuis as Foreign Service Visitors to the University of Dalhousie and the University of Montreal, respectively, for the academic year 1973-74.

Miss Meagher, a graduate of Dalhousie University, has recently returned from a posting as Canadian Ambassador in Sweden. Among other posts she held previously are those as Canadian Ambassador to Israel and Austria, and Canadian High Commissioner to Kenya, Uganda and Cyprus. She was also, in 1964, Chairman of the Board of Governors for the International Atomic Energy Agency.

A graduate of Laval University and a former member of the Quebec Bar, Mr. Dupuis is also a senior officer who was until recently Minister-Counsellor at the Canadian Embassy in Paris. Previously he had postings in Ankara and in Tokyo, and was seconded for some time to the Canadian International Development Agency.

The above assignments are in implementation of a part of the Department's Academic Relations Programme for increasing understanding and cooperation between Canadian academics interested in foreign affairs and the Department. This is the fifth consecutive year in which the Department has assigned Foreign Service officers to Canadian Universities.

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Le Ministère des Affaires extérieures a annoncé récemment le détachement, à titre de diplomates en résidence, de Mlle Margaret Meagher et de Monsieur Jacques Dupuis auprès de l'Université de Dalhousie à Halifax et de l'Université de Montréal respectivement, pour l'année académique 1973-74.

Diplômée de l'Université de Dalhousie, Mlle Meagher a été, ces dernières années, Ambassadeur du Canada en Suède. Elle a également été Ambassadeur du Canada en Israël et en Autriche, et Haut-Commissaire du Canada au Kenya, en Ouganda et à Chypre. Parmi les postes auxquels elle a été affectée auparavant, il y a eu Mexico et Londres. Elle a également été en 1964 Président du Bureau de Direction de l'Agence Internationale pour l'Energie Atomique.

Diplômé de l'Université Laval, ancien membre du Barreau du Québec M. Jacques Dupuis est aussi un agent expérimenté qui était jusqu'à récemment Ministre plénipotentiaire auprès de l'Ambassade du Canada à Paris. Il a de plus été en poste à Ankara en Turquie, et à Tokyo, et a été pendant quelque temps détaché auprès de L'Agence canadienne de développement international.

Ces nominations ont été faites dans le cadre du programme des relations avec les universités mis sur pied par le Ministère afin de promouvoir une plus grande compréhension et une coopération plus étroite entre le Ministère et les universités adonnées à l'étude des affaires internationales. C'est la cinquième année consécutive que le Ministère détache ainsi de ses agents auprès des universités.



CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No 74
no

Publications

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
AUGUST 17, 1973

POUR DIFFUSION IMMEDIATE
LE 17 AOUT 1973

CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND
WORKS AGENCY

LA CONTRIBUTION CANADIENNE A L'OFFICE DE SECOURS ET DE
TRAVAUX DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LES REFUGIES DE PALESTINE
DANS LE PROCHE ORIENT (UNRWA)

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs today announced that the major part of Canada's contribution to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) has been handed over to the United Nations. Canada's total contribution this year will, subject to Parliamentary approval, amount to \$1,600,000, divided between cash (\$700,000), and flour (\$900,000). Since UNRWA began its relief, health, and education programmes in 1950, the Canadian Government has contributed over \$30,000,000, an amount which ranks Canada as the third largest contributor to the fund.

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures a annoncé aujourd'hui que la plus grande partie de la contribution canadienne à l'Office de secours et de travaux des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés de Palestine dans le Proche Orient (UNRWA) a été remise aux Nations Unies. La contribution canadienne, sujette à l'approbation du Parlement, atteindra cette année un total de \$1,600,000, dont \$700,000 en espèce et \$900,000 sous forme de don de farine.

Depuis le début des programmes de secours, de santé, et d'éducation de l'UNRWA, le Gouvernement canadien a versé plus de \$30,000,000 à ce fonds, ce qui en fait le troisième plus grand donateur.



CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 75
no

FOR RELEASE 9:00 A.M.
AUGUST 21, 1973

POUR DIFFUSION 0900 HEURES
LE 21 AOUT 1973

COMMUNIQUE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC
RELATIONS BETWEEN CANADA AND THE DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

COMMUNIQUE SUR L'ESTABLISSEMENT DES RELATIONS
DIPLOMATIQUES ENTRE LE CANADA ET LA REPUBLIQUE
DEMOCRATIQUE DU VIET-NAM

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced today that Canada and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. The text of the communiqué issued in Hanoi and Ottawa follows:

"Desirous of strengthening the relations between the two countries, the Government of Canada and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level as from August 21, 1973."

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Mitchell Sharp, a annoncé aujourd'hui que le Canada et la République démocratique du Viet-Nam ont décidé d'établir des relations diplomatiques et de procéder à l'échange d'ambassadeurs. Le texte du communiqué émis à Ottawa et à Hanoi suit:

"Dans un commun désir de raffermir les relations entre les deux pays, le Gouvernement du Canada et le Gouvernement de la République démocratique du Viet-Nam ont décidé d'établir des relations diplomatiques au rang d'ambassadeur à compter du 21 août 1973."



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 76

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
AUGUST 23, 1973

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SEVENTH CANADA-JAPAN MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE MEETING

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Hon. Mitchell Sharp, announced today the tentative agenda for the Seventh Canada/Japan Ministerial Meeting to be held in Tokyo, September 4 and 5, which is as follows:

- I Review of the International Situation.
- II Economic Situation in Canada and Japan.
- III Canada/Japan Trade and Economic Relations and Related Matters.
- IV Resource Problems.
- V International Trade and Economic Relations.
 - 1) International Monetary Affairs.
 - 2) Multilateral Trade Negotiations.
 - 3) International Cooperation in the Economic Development of Developing Countries.

VI Other Matters.

The Japanese Delegation will include the Foreign Minister, the Hon. Masayoshi Ohira; the Minister of Finance, the Hon. Kiichi Aichi; the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, the Hon. Yoshio Sakurauchi; the Minister of International Trade and Industry, the Hon. Yasuhiro Nakasone; the Minister of State in Charge of the Economic Planning Agency, the Hon. Zentaro Kosaka; and H.E. Akira Nishiyama, Japanese Ambassador to Canada.

Canada will be represented at the meeting by the Hon. Mitchell Sharp; the President of the Treasury Board, the Hon. C.M. Drury; the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, the Hon. Donald S. MacDonald; the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, the Hon. Alastair Gillespie; the Hon. Eugene Whelan, Minister of Agriculture and H.E. Ross Campbell, Canadian Ambassador to Japan. Accompanying the Delegation as a Special Adviser will be Mr. William Douglas Stewart, M.P.

The Canadian Delegation will depart Ottawa for Japan at 9:00 a.m. on September 1 by Canadian Forces aircraft and will return to Ottawa on September 6, arriving at 9:00 p.m.

The Meeting will be the seventh of its kind since the Committee was established during a visit to Canada in 1961 by the Prime Minister of Japan. The first meeting took place in Tokyo in January, 1963, and the venue has alternated between countries ever since, the sixth meeting having taken place in Toronto in 1971.

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The opening session which will be open to the public, will be at 10:00 a.m. on Tuesday, September 4 at the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Although the remainder of the meeting will be closed, frequent press briefings are envisaged. A final joint press conference will be at 5:00 p.m. on September 5 in the North Conference Room of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 77

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
AUGUST 29, 1973

CANADA-CUBA CLAIMS NEGOTIATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs announced today that it is anticipated that the second round of the Canada-Cuba claims negotiations will be held in Havana late in 1973. In these negotiations the Canadian Government is attempting to obtain compensation in respect of the property of Canadian citizens which has been nationalized, confiscated or otherwise taken by the Government of Cuba.

Persons who were Canadian citizens at the time their property was taken by Cuba and who have not already informed the Claims Section of the Department of External Affairs at Ottawa of their claims are urged to do so immediately, in order that their claims may be taken into account during the current negotiations. Unless notice of such claims, containing sufficient information to identify clearly the subject matter of the claims, has been received by the Department of External Affairs prior to the coming into force of any eventual agreement with the Cuban Government, the Foreign Claims Commission, when making recommendations regarding the eligibility of individual claims and the distribution of the proceeds of the settlement, will not be able to consider such claims.

While some progress has been made in the negotiations, it is not yet possible to forecast when a settlement will be reached.

The attention of claimants is drawn to the fact that separate and individual functions are carried out in relation to the claims process, by the Department of External Affairs and subsequently by the Foreign Claims Commission. The Department of External Affairs collects and analyses information from Canadian claimants, concerning the nature of their claims, in order to be in a position to seek agreement with a foreign country. The Foreign Claims Commission, a quasi-judicial body established by Order-in-Council PC-1970-2077 of December 8, 1970, studies these claims further, after the signing of the agreement, and then reports and makes recommendations to Ministers on whether individual claims are eligible and on the distribution of the awards in respect of claims.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 78

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

AUGUST 29, 1973
LE 29 AOÛT 1973

CAIEA

SEVENTH CANADA/JAPAN MINISTERIAL MEETING/
SEPTIÈME RÉUNION MINISTÉRIELLE CANADO-JAPONAISE

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Hon. Mitchell Sharp announced today that because the Canadian Parliament has been recalled to deal with an emergency situation, it has been necessary for the Canadian Government to request the Japanese Government to agree to a postponement of the seventh meeting of the Canada/Japan Ministerial Committee which was scheduled for September 4 and 5. The Japanese Government has expressed its understanding of this situation and acceded to this request. A new mutually agreed date will be announced as soon as possible.

Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, M. Mitchell Sharp a annoncé aujourd'hui que le Parlement canadien ayant été rappelé d'urgence, face à une situation critique, le Gouvernement canadien a été amené à demander au Gouvernement japonais d'accepter de reporter à plus tard, la septième réunion du Comité ministériel canado-japonais, qui devait se tenir les 4 et 5 septembre prochain. Le Gouvernement japonais a bien compris cette situation et a accédé à la requête canadienne. Les deux Gouvernements s'entendront sur une nouvelle date pour la réunion et l'annonceront le plus tôt possible.



CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 79
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

SEPTEMBER 4, 1973
LE 4 SEPTEMBRE 1973

ACADEMIC EXCHANGES BETWEEN
CANADA AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA/
ÉCHANGES ACADEMIQUES ENTRE
LE CANADA ET LA RÉPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE DE CHINE

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced today that the Governments of Canada and of the People's Republic of China have agreed to an exchange of students over a two year period. The Canadian desire to conclude such an exchange was one of the matters discussed by Mr. Sharp in the course of his visit to Peking in August 1972.

Next month ten Chinese students will come to Canada to further their knowledge of the English or French language and ten more students will join the first group in September 1974 to pursue their studies as well as to conduct research in the natural and applied sciences. Twenty Canadian students will proceed to the People's Republic of China shortly where during the first year they will study Chinese at the Peking Language Institute. Of these, ten students will be sponsored by the Canadian Government and the remainder by three Canadian universities: York, Toronto and McGill.

The Canadian Government and the Government of the People's Republic of China are also negotiating an exchange of professors. A Chinese professor of language or literature will come to Canada this fall for a period of three to four months; in exchange, a Canadian professor will proceed to China about the same time. The details of this exchange are being worked out.

* * *

Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures M. Mitchell Sharp a annoncé aujourd'hui que les gouvernements du Canada et de la République populaire de Chine se sont mis d'accord en vue de procéder à un échange de vingt étudiants de part et d'autre pour une période de deux ans. La question d'un échange éventuel d'étudiants avait d'ailleurs déjà été discutée lors de la visite de M. Sharp à Pékin en août 1972.

Dès septembre prochain, dix étudiants chinois se rendront au Canada en vue de perfectionner leur connaissance de la langue anglaise ou française; dix autres étudiants rejoindront le premier groupe en septembre 1974 en vue de poursuivre leurs études et entreprendre des recherches dans le domaine des sciences naturelles et appliquées. De leur côté, les vingt étudiants canadiens choisis par voie de concours se rendront en République populaire de Chine prochainement. Ils y étudieront le chinois durant la première année de leur séjour

à l'Institut des langues de Pékin. Dix d'entre eux se rendront en Chine sous les auspices du Gouvernement canadien, les dix autres sous les auspices de trois universités canadiennes: York, Toronto et McGill.

Le Gouvernement canadien et le Gouvernement de la République populaire de Chine négocient également un échange de professeurs. Un professeur chinois de langue ou de littérature devrait venir au Canada cet automne pour une période de trois ou quatre mois; en retour un professeur canadien se rendra en Chine vers la même époque. Les modalités de ce dernier programme sont encore à l'étude.



CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 80
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

SEPTEMBER 5, 1973
LE 5 SEPTEMBRE 1973

Document
publications

VISIT OF THE BELGIAN MINISTER OF SCIENCE POLICY /

VISITE DU MINISTRE BELGE DE LA POLITIQUE SCIENTIFIQUE

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced today that Mr. Charles Hanin, Belgian Minister of Science Policy, arrives in Canada this week in response to a Canadian Government invitation. In Ottawa he will meet Mrs. Jeanne Sauvé, Minister of State for Science and Technology, as well as other well-known individuals in the Canadian scientific world. During his stay in Canada, he will also be the guest of the Quebec government. His visit will be one of information gathering on a variety of scientific developments.

In Quebec, the Belgian Minister will meet ministers and officials dealing with science policy and the environment.

Mr. Hanin will also visit a number of centres of research.

During his stay, Mr. Hanin will be accompanied by Mr. Alain Stenmans, Secretary-General, and Miss Gilberte Dehoux, Administrator Director of the Bureau of Science Planning and Policy.

* * *

Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, M. Mitchell Sharp, annonce aujourd'hui que M. Charles Hanin, Ministre belge de la politique scientifique arrivera cette semaine au Canada, répondant à l'invitation du gouvernement canadien. M. Hanin rencontrera à Ottawa M^{me} Jeanne Sauvé, Ministre d'Etat aux Sciences et la Technologie ainsi que d'autres personnalités du monde scientifique canadien. Pendant son séjour il sera également l'hôte du gouvernement québécois. Il effectuera une visite d'information des diverses réalisations scientifiques.

A Québec le ministre belge rencontrera les ministres et hauts fonctionnaires responsables des politiques scientifiques et de l'environnement.

M. Hanin visitera aussi plusieurs centres de recherche.

Au cours de son séjour M. Hanin sera accompagné par M. Alain Stenmans, Secrétaire général, et Mlle Gilberte Dehoux, Directeur d'administration des Services de la politique et la programmation scientifique.



CANADA

communiqué

No. 81
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

SEPTEMBER 7, 1973
LE 7 SEPTEMBRE 1973

CANADA/UNITED STATES MEETING --
INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION ANNUAL REPORT
ON GREAT LAKES WATER QUALITY

RÉUNION CANADA-AMÉRICAINE --
SUR LE RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA COMMISSION MIXTE INTERNATIONALE
SUR LA QUALITÉ DE L'EAU DANS LES GRANDS LACS

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs announced today that the Government of Canada welcomes the release of the International Joint Commission "Report on Great Lakes Water Quality for 1972" issued today. This is the first Annual Report of the International Joint Commission pursuant to the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement between Canada and the United States signed on April 15, 1972.

The Canadian Government shall be studying the report with great interest in the immediate future and, as part of the initial study process, has made arrangements for an exchange of views with United States officials. Tentatively this meeting will be held October 2 and 3 in Ottawa.

* * *

Le Ministère des Affaires extérieures a déclaré aujourd'hui que le Gouvernement du Canada était heureux d'avoir reçu le Rapport annuel de la Commission mixte internationale sur la qualité de l'eau dans les Grands lacs pour l'année 1972 qui a été rendu public aujourd'hui. Il s'agit du premier rapport annuel de la Commission mixte internationale conformément aux dispositions de l'Accord entre les Etats-Unis et le Canada relatif à la qualité de l'eau dans les Grands Lacs signé le 15 avril 1972.

Le Gouvernement du Canada a l'intention d'étudier ce rapport au plus tôt et, dans le cadre de cette étude préliminaire, a pris des dispositions pour qu'une rencontre sur le sujet ait lieu avec des fonctionnaires américains. Cette réunion aura en principe lieu à Ottawa les 2 et 3 octobre prochains.



CANADA

communiqué

No. 82

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
SEPTEMBER 7, 1973

CANADIAN PARTICIPATION IN THE
MONTH OF FRANCOPHONE ACTIVITIES IN LIEGE

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs announced today that Canada will participate officially in the month of theatrical, artistic and other activities organized by the Belgian city of Liège under the title "Liège Receives the French Speaking Countries". Several countries in which French is a working language will participate in these activities which will take place between the 15th of September and the 19th of October.

During this period the main commercial streets of Liège will be named after one of the participating countries or provinces and will be devoted to presenting their economic and cultural life.

The 25th, 26th and 27th of September have been named "Canadian Days". The Minister of Communications, Mr. Gérard Pelletier, will represent the Canadian Government on "Canada Day" the 25th of September. September 26th will be devoted to Ontario, New Brunswick and Manitoba. "Quebec Day" is scheduled for September 27th.

Grants from the Department of External Affairs will permit various theatrical and dance groups and several individual artists to present differing aspects of Canada's cultural life.

The group "Les jeunes comédiens du Théâtre du Nouveau Monde" from Montreal will present "Quichotte", the adaptation of Cervantès' novel at the Cultural Centre "Les Chiroux" of Liège. A modern dance presentation will be given by "le Groupe de la Place royale" from Montreal.

Important activities are also being organized by the Quebec government.

The singers Edith Butler and Donat Lacroix from New Brunswick, Robert Paquette from Ontario and Suzanne Jeanson from Manitoba will appear before Liège audiences.

The Art Bank of the Canada Council will also present a preview of engravings and drawings which will subsequently be exhibited throughout Canada.

The Canadian participation will be capped by a special presentation of Information Canada designed to show all aspects of Canada's economic life. This presentation is part of a general exposition open to all the participating countries under the title "Horizon 1980".



CANADA

c o m m u n i q u é

No. 83

Government
Publications
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
SEPTEMBER 12, 1973

VISIT OF MR. SCHEEL TO OTTAWA

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced today that the Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr. Walter Scheel, will pay an official visit to Canada from September 27 to September 30. This visit is in the context of continuing consultations at both the official and governmental levels between Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany and is in return for the visit which Mr. Sharp paid to the Federal Republic in April 1970.

The last official visit to Canada of a Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, in April 1969, was that of Mr. Scheel's predecessor in office, Mr. Willy Brandt, the present Chancellor.

During his visit, Mr. Scheel will hold discussions in Ottawa with the Prime Minister and other members of the Cabinet including Mr. Sharp, who will be his host during the visit. He will also address a meeting of the Empire Club in Toronto.

After the completion of talks in Ottawa, Mr. Scheel, who will be accompanied by his wife, will spend the week-end in the Laurentians prior to leaving Canada.

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(A short biography of Mr. Scheel is attached.)

W A L T E R S C H E E L

Vice Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs
of the Federal Republic of Germany

Mr. Walter Scheel was born in Solingen on July 8, 1919. He graduated from high school in 1938 and trained in the banking field, before being drafted for military service in World War II until 1945.

After the war, Mr. Scheel became a partner in two market-research firms and headed a number of business associations, while at the same time actively pursuing his political interests.

A member of the Free Democratic Party (FDP) since 1946, he has served as a legislator at every level of government. He was elected to the Duesseldorf City Council in 1948, entered the State Parliament of North Rhine Westphalia in 1950, and became a member of the Bundestag in 1953. Mr. Scheel also served in the European Parliament since 1955, where he was named Chairman of its Committee for Cooperation with Developing Countries in 1958.

In 1961, Mr. Scheel was appointed Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation in a Coalition Government formed by the CDU/CSU (Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union) and the FDP. He served in this post until 1966, when his party went into the Opposition.

Mr. Scheel was elected National Chairman of the FDP in 1968 and led his party as Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister into the present Coalition Government with the SPD (Social Democratic Party) following the 1969 Federal elections. Mr. Scheel was reappointed Foreign Minister and Vice Chancellor after the coalition's victory in parliamentary elections on November 19, 1972.

Mr. Scheel is married to the former Mildred Wirtz. They have four children.



CANADA

communiqué

No. 84

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

SEPTEMBER 13, 1973
LE 13 SEPTEMBRE 1973

CANADIAN PARTICIPATION AT THE
1974 SPOKANE WORLD EXHIBITION/

PARTICIPIATION DU CANADA À
L'EXPOSITION DE SPOKANE 1974

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, is pleased to announce that arrangements have been made for a modest but unique Canadian participation at the 1974 Spokane World Exhibition.

The Government of Canada will build a park on a small island on the site of the exhibition. The park will be developed with trees and shrubs from Canada and will remain a public park after Expo '74 closes. Mr. Sharp said that the four western provincial governments are being invited to participate by including provincial presentations in the Canadian park.

This Canadian park, which is in keeping with the environmental theme of the exhibition, is being built as an expression of Canadian friendship and goodwill towards the United States, and in particular the citizens of the Pacific Northwest and Spokane.

* * *

Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, M. Mitchell Sharp, annonce que des arrangements ont été faits pour une participation canadienne modeste, mais unique, à l'Exposition de Spokane en 1974.

Le gouvernement canadien construira un parc, sur une petite île qui se trouve sur le site de l'exposition. Ce parc, sur lequel seront plantés des arbres et des arbustes du Canada, deviendra un endroit public après l'Exposition de Spokane. M. Sharp a déclaré que les quatre gouvernements provinciaux de l'ouest sont invités à participer à l'exposition, en incluant une représentation respective de leur province sur le site du parc canadien érigé à Spokane.

Ce parc canadien, lequel s'intègre bien au thème de l'Exposition, qui est l'environnement, est construit comme une expression de l'amitié entre le Canada et les Etats-Unis et particulièrement envers les citoyens de la région nord-ouest des Etats-Unis et de Spokane.



CANADA

communiqué

No. 85

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
SEPTEMBER 14, 1973

GREENPEACE III (1973)

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, made the following statement today about the incident concerning the vessel "Greenpeace III".

"This would seem an appropriate time to make clear the views of the Department of External Affairs with regard to the boarding of 'Greenpeace III' on August 15 and the subsequent injury caused to its skipper, David McTaggart.

As Secretary of State for External Affairs, I consider that Mr. McTaggart is a private Canadian citizen with a legitimate grievance against the French Government, one who is at a distinct disadvantage because he cannot effectively pursue his claim without the Canadian Government providing, as at present, full moral and diplomatic support to this end.

As soon as the Canadian Government learned about this incident, we informed the French authorities not only that we considered that the creation of zones of security, for the purpose of nuclear tests, was an abuse of the freedom of the high seas, but also that we regarded the actions of the French seamen in boarding the ship in international waters, subduing the crew and removing it by force, as being a clear violation of international law.

We also made arrangements to facilitate the visit to Papeete of an ophthalmologist representing Mr. McTaggart's family and we despatched a special consular officer from Ottawa to be of help in Mr. McTaggart's own repatriation. He returned to Vancouver with Mr. McTaggart and the doctor on August 29th.

The French Ambassador was called in on two occasions, on the second of which I handed over to him a formal diplomatic note. We have asked that a full investigation take place to establish the true facts of the case and we are continuing to seek further information both from the French Government and from the 'Greenpeace' crew members to this end.

We fully support and endorse Mr. McTaggart's claim. If the information which we are in the process of collecting from the 'Greenpeace' crew, together with that which we expect to receive in due course from the French authorities should, in our opinion, justify formal espousal of his claim, which would thus be raised to the Government-to-Government level, the Canadian Government would be quite prepared to do this. I believe, however, that until we have received all the depositions from the crew and until the French authorities have had an opportunity to respond to our formal request for an investigation, this would be premature."



CANADA

COMMUNIQUE

No. 86

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

SEPTEMBER 20, 1973
LE 20 SEPTEMBRE 1973

CANADIAN PARTICIPATION IN THE 34TH SESSION
OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION
OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION

PARTICIPATION CANADIENNE À LA 34^{ÈME} SESSION
DE LA CONFÉRENCE INTERNATIONALE DE L'ÉDUCATION
DU BIE (BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DE L'ÉDUCATION)

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announces the Canadian delegation which is participating in the discussions of the thirty-fourth session of the International Conference on Education, being held under UNESCO auspices in Geneva, from September 19 to 27, 1973.

The delegation includes the following persons:

Mr. Jean-Marie Beauchemin, Associate Deputy-Minister of Education of the Province of Quebec;

Mr. Malcolm MacLeod, Assistant Deputy-Minister of Education, New Brunswick;

Mr. Maurice Richer, Secretary-General, Council of Ministers of Education, Canada;

Mr. Jean-Paul Lefebvre, Director, Manpower Training Branch, Department of Manpower and Immigration; and

Mr. Jacques Fortin, of the Secretary of State Department.

The delegation will be assisted by an officer from the Canadian Permanent Mission to the United Nations in Geneva.

The principal item on the agenda is "the relationship between education, training and employment, with particular reference to secondary education, its aims, structures and contents". The Conference will also devote part of its time to an examination of the main trends and most important problems which have become apparent in education in recent years.

* * *

Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, monsieur Mitchell Sharp, annonce qu'une délégation canadienne participe actuellement aux débats de la trente-quatrième session de la Conférence internationale de l'éducation, qui se tient à Genève, sous l'égide de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'Education, la Science et la Culture (UNESCO), du 19 au 27 septembre 1973.

La délégation se compose des personnalités suivantes:

Monsieur Jean-Marie Beauchemin, Sous-ministre associé de l'Education de la province de Québec;

Monsieur Malcolm MacLeod, Sous-ministre adjoint de l'Education de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick;

Monsieur Maurice Richer, Secrétaire général du Conseil des Ministres de l'Education;

Monsieur Jean-Paul Lefebvre, directeur général de la Formation, ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration; et

Monsieur Jacques Fortin, du Secrétariat d'Etat.

La délégation sera également assistée par un agent de la Mission permanente du Canada près des Nations Unies à Genève.

La principale question qui sera étudiée à cette conférence sera celle des liens entre l'éducation, la formation et l'emploi, notamment en ce qui concerne l'enseignement secondaire, ses objectifs, sa structure et son contenu. La conférence se penchera également sur les tendances qui sont apparues dans le domaine de l'éducation depuis quelques années.



CANADA

communiqué

No. 87

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
SEPTEMBER 21, 1973

CANADIAN DELEGATION TO THE XXVIIIITH SESSION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced today the composition of the Canadian Delegation to the XXVIIth Session of the United Nations General Assembly, which opens in New York on September 18. Mr. Sharp will be Chairman of the Delegation. The other members will be:

Dr. Saul F. Rae	Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations
Mr. Pierre De Bané	Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs
Senator Henry D. Hicks	
Mrs. Jean-Charles Bonenfant	
Mrs. Monique Bégin	Member of Parliament
Mr. W. H. Barton	Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Canada to the Office of the United Nations at Geneva and to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament
Mr. Bruce Rankin	Ambassador, Consul-General of Canada in New York
Mr. A. J. Matheson	Counsellor at the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations in New York
Mr. E. G. Lee	Legal Advisor, Department of External Affairs

Advisors will be provided by the Department of External Affairs and by other government departments as appropriate.



CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 88
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

SEPTEMBER 26, 1973
LE 26 SEPTEMBRE 1973

UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN OFFICIALS MEET ON
LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, NEWPORT, VERMONT
SEPTEMBER 24, 1973

RÉUNION DE FONCTIONNAIRES CANADIENS ET
AMÉRICAINS SUR LE LAC MEMPHREMAGOG, NEWPORT
LE 24 SEPTEMBRE 1973

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs announces that representatives of Canada and the United States including officials from the Province of Quebec, State of Vermont and City of Newport met September 24, 1973 in Newport, Vermont to exchange views and information on pollution in Lake Memphremagog.

The group reviewed assessments of the pollution problems in the Lake and exchanged information on the control and abatement programmes to deal with the sources of pollution on both sides of the boundary.

It was agreed to establish an ad hoc Joint Working Group on Water Quality in Lake Memphremagog consisting of officials from the Federal, State, Provincial and local governments involved. The group will meet periodically to review progress in the control and abatement of pollution in the Lake.

Participants in the meeting from the United States included representatives of the Department of State, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Vermont Agency of Environmental Conservation and the Department of Water Resources and the City of Newport. Canadian representatives included the Department of External Affairs, Environment Canada, and the Quebec Environment Protection Services.

• • •

Le Ministère des Affaires extérieures annonce qu'une réunion de représentants du Canada et des Etats-Unis comprenant des fonctionnaires de la Province de Québec, de l'Etat du Vermont et de la ville de Newport s'est tenue à Newport, Vermont, pour procéder à un échange de vues et de données sur la pollution du lac Memphremagog.

Le groupe a procédé à une revue des études touchant la pollution du lac et à un échange de renseignements sur les divers programmes visant le contrôle et la réduction des sources de pollution des deux côtés de la frontière.

Un groupe de travail ad hoc sur la qualité des eaux du lac Memphremagog fut constitué. Ce groupe de fonctionnaires fédéraux, provinciaux et municipaux ainsi que de l'Etat du Vermont devra se réunir périodiquement pour passer en revue les progrès accomplis dans le contrôle et la réduction de la pollution dans le lac.

A la réunion, les Etats-Unis étaient représentés par le Département d'Etat, le Bureau de protection de l'environnement des Etats-Unis, le Bureau de protection de l'environnement et le Département des ressources en eau du Vermont ainsi que par la ville de Newport. Pour le Canada on trouvait des représentants du Ministère des Affaires extérieures, d'Environnement Canada et des Services de protection de l'environnement de la Province de Québec.



CANADA

communiqué

No. 89
N.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

OCTOBER 1, 1973
LE 1ER OCTOBRE 1973

Government
Publications

RECOGNITION OF THE MILITARY
GOVERNMENT OF CHILE

RECONNAISSANCE DU GOUVERNEMENT
MILITAIRE DU CHILI

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Text of a statement made by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, on September 29, 1973:

"In the performance of duties by our Embassy in Santiago to assist Canadian citizens and many other persons affected by the recent events in Chile, it has become clearly desirable for our representatives in that country to be placed in a position to deal with the government which is in effective control in that country. Relations with that government are also required for the purpose of handling other Canadian interests arising from previous and continuing exchanges between Canada and Chile.

Consequently, the Canadian Government is proceeding with contacts with the new Chilean Government.

In keeping with the established practice of the Canadian Government this act of recognition, as stated on many previous occasions, does not imply any particular attitude towards the government being recognized. In taking this action the Canadian Government is following a course already adopted by some thirty countries which either have not withdrawn recognition or have formally granted it."

* * *

Déclaration de l'honorable Mitchell Sharp, Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures le 29 septembre 1973:

"Pour que notre ambassade à Santiago puisse aider les citoyens canadiens et beaucoup d'autres personnes touchées par les événements survenus dernièrement au Chili, il est devenu manifestement souhaitable que nos représentants dans ce pays soient mis en mesure de traiter avec le gouvernement qui exerce effectivement le pouvoir dans ce pays. Des relations avec ce gouvernement sont également nécessaires pour que soient protégés d'autres intérêts canadiens découlant d'échanges précédents et permanents entre le Canada et le Chili.

Le gouvernement du Canada s'est donc mis en contact avec le nouveau gouvernement du Chili.

Conformément aux pratiques établies du gouvernement du Canada, cet acte de reconnaissance, comme on l'a déjà déclaré à bien d'autres occasions, n'implique aucune attitude particulière à l'égard du gouvernement qui est reconnu. En prenant cette décision, le gouvernement du Canada suit une ligne de conduite déjà adoptée par une trentaine de pays, qui n'ont pas retiré leur reconnaissance ou qui l'ont accordée de façon officielle."



CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 90

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
OCTOBER 5, 1973

Government
Publications

PARLIAMENTARY OBSERVERS ATTENDING THE 28TH
SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced today the composition of the group of Parliamentary Observers which will attend the XXVIIIth Session of the United Nations General Assembly, which opened in New York on September 18. During their one week stay in New York, each group of Parliamentarians will attend sessions of the General Assembly as well as its main committees.

Following is a list of the Parliamentary Observers, with their constituencies and the dates they will be in New York:

Mr. L. Alexander	Hamilton West	October 7 - 12
Mr. T.M. Bell	Saint John-Lancaster	"
Mr. J. Fleming	York West	"
Mr. T.H. Lefebvre	Pontiac	"
Mr. S. Paproski	Edmonton Centre	"
Mr. I. Pelletier	Sherbrooke	"
Senator S.L. Buckwold		October 14 - 19
Mr. F. Fox	Argenteuil-Deux-Montagnes	"
Mr. K. Higson	Lincoln	"
Mr. T. Barnett	Comox-Alberni	"
Mr. R. Harding	Kootenay West	"
Mr. R. Leblanc	Westmorland-Kent	"
Mr. A. Cyr	Gaspé	October 21 - 26
Mr. G. Lachance	Lafontaine	"
Sénateur P.C. Lafond		"
Mr. G. Laprise	Abitibi	"

Mr. R. Stackhouse	Scarborough East	October 21 - 26
Mr. P. Yewchuk	Athabasca	"
Mr. B.J. Danson	York North	October 28 - November 2
Mr. R.E. McKinley	Huron	"
Mr. B. Mather	Surrey-White Rock	"
Mr. H. Poulin	Ottawa Centre	"
Mr. C. Symes	Sault Ste. Marie	"
Mr. C. Wagner	Saint-Hyacinthe	"
Mr. G.W. Baldwin	Peace River	November 4 - 9
Mr. C. - E. Dionne	Kamouraska	"
Mr. J. Guilbault	Saint-Jacques	"
Mr. A. Lawrence	Northumberland-Durham	"
Senator J.M. Macdonald		"
Mr. P. McRae	Fort William	"

John Turner



CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 91

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
OCTOBER 4, 1973

CANADA/UNITED STATES MEETING,
OCTOBER 2, 1973,
GREAT LAKES WATER QUALITY AGREEMENT

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Canadian and United States' officials met this week in Ottawa for an exchange of views on the first annual report of the International Joint Commission on the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. The officials also outlined steps underway to control and abate pollution from municipal and industrial wastes, vessels, and other sources. The agreement signed in 1972 by President Richard M. Nixon and Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, commits the Governments of Canada and the United States to co-ordinated programmes of action for restoring and preserving the Great Lakes. The two sides noted with satisfaction the International Joint Commission's conclusion that despite the short period of time covered by the report there has already been an indication of beneficial effect on water quality from activities under the Agreement. This bodes well for the future as these activities are now gathering full momentum.

Present at today's meeting of Canadian and United States' officials were representatives, on the Canadian side, of the Department of External Affairs, Environment Canada, Department of Finance, Treasury Board, Department of Public Works, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ministry of Transport, Department of Agriculture, and officials from the Ministry of the Environment of the Government of Ontario. On the United States' side, led by Mr. Fitzhugh Green, Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, were representatives of the State Department, the United States' Environmental Protection Agency, the United States' Coast Guard, the Great Lakes Basin Commission, the United States' Corps of Engineers and the United States' Department of Agriculture, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Department of Commerce, the National Oceanic and Atmosphere Administration, the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, and officials from the state governments of Minnesota and Illinois.

The two sides examined the report of the International Joint Commission and the various recommendations contained therein. In particular they examined measures to assist the Commission in discharging obligations under the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement to monitor and report on progress being achieved in Canada and the United States to meet the objectives specified in the Agreement. The two sides welcomed the efforts made to date by the International Joint Commission in this regard and agreed that the two governments will make every effort to respond positively to the recommendations contained in the International Joint Commission's annual report. Further, the two sides noted the International Joint Commission's concern in its report that adequate staffing and funding has not, as yet, been provided to the International Joint Commission regional office in Windsor, Ontario. However, the two sides were pleased to learn that some further progress has been achieved with respect to staffing. They agreed to explore together ways by which further necessary support can be provided to the International Joint Commission. A small working group has been established composed of Canadian and United States' officials to draft a joint reply to the International Joint Commission's annual report. Finally, the two sides concurred that a further stocktaking meeting should take place in approximately six months' time as a part of the continuing assessment process.



CANADA

communiqué

no 92
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October 4, 1973

POUR DIFFUSION IMMEDIATE
le 4 octobre 1973

PLEDGE TO UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

CONTRIBUTION CANADIENNE AU FONDS
DES NATIONS-UNIES POUR LES
ACTIVITES EN MATIERE DE POPULATION

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs announced today that Canada has pledged a contribution of 2 million dollars to the UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). This 1973 pledge brings to 7 million dollars the total Canadian support to UNFPA since its inception in 1969. Canada is among UNFPA's eight major contributors.

UNFPA is financed by voluntary contributions from a number of UN members and its programmes extend over a wide range of population-related activities from family planning programmes to be an important aspect of development assistance, aimed at improving living standards in the developing countries. An additional responsibility of the Fund involves the international activities related to World Population Year 1974, the highlight of which will be the World Population Conference in Bucharest next August.

★ ★ ★

Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures a annoncé aujourd'hui que le Canada s'engage à verser, en 1973, 2 millions de dollars au Fonds des Nations-Unies pour les activités en matière de population (FNUAP). Cet engagement pour 1973 porte à 7 millions de dollars l'ensemble de l'apport que le Canada consent au FNUAP depuis sa création en 1969. Le Canada compte parmi les huit principaux collaborateurs du FNUAP.

Le FNUAP est financé grâce aux contributions volontaires consenties par un certain nombre de membres des Nations-Unies, et ses programmes touchent une vaste gamme d'activités relatives au domaine de la population, que ce soit les projets de contrôle des naissances ou les études démographiques. Les autorités canadiennes compétentes en matière d'aide estiment que le planning familial constitue un élément important dans l'élaboration des programmes d'aide visant à améliorer les conditions de vie dans les pays en voie de développement. Le Fonds est chargé des activités internationales relatives à l'Année démographique mondiale en 1974, dont le point saillant sera la Conférence démographique mondiale qui se tiendra à Bucarest en août prochain. Ce sera la première conférence internationale en matière de population à laquelle assisteront des représentants gouvernementaux.

★ ★ ★



CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 93

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

OCTOBER 10, 1973
LE 10 OCTOBRE 1973

Urgent

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT-ELECT JUAN PERON

ENTRÉE EN FONCTION DU PRÉSIDENT ÉLU
LE GÉNÉRAL JUAN PERON

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced that the Honourable Donald Macdonald, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, would represent Canada at the inauguration of President-Elect Juan Peron in Buenos Aires, Argentina on October 12, 1973. Canada's Ambassador to Argentina and two other members of the Embassy will complete the Canadian delegation.

In addition to ceremonial activities, Mr. Macdonald is expected to meet with officials of the Argentine Atomic Energy Commission. Argentina signed a contract earlier this year for the construction of a nuclear power plant in which Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. will take a leading role.

From Buenos Aires Mr. Macdonald will travel to Caracas for discussions with the Venezuelan Minister of Mines and Hydrocarbons on October 15. Mr. Macdonald will return to Ottawa the following day.

* * *

Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, Monsieur Mitchell Sharp, annonce que Monsieur Donald Macdonald, Ministre de l'Energie, des Mines et des Ressources, représentera le Canada à la cérémonie d'entrée en fonction du président élu le Général Juan Peron à Buenos Aires en Argentine le 12 octobre 1973. L'Ambassadeur du Canada en Argentine et deux autres diplomates de l'ambassade compléteront la délégation canadienne.

Pendant son séjour en Argentine, M. Macdonald doit aussi rencontrer des représentants de la Commission de l'énergie atomique de ce pays. Plus tôt cette année, l'Argentine a signé un contrat visant la construction d'une usine d'énergie nucléaire où l'Energie nucléaire du Canada Ltée jouera un rôle de premier plan.

M. Macdonald quittera Buenos Aires pour se rendre à Caracas, où il discutera avec le Ministre des Mines et des Hydrocarbures du Vénézuéla le 15 octobre; il reviendra à Ottawa le lendemain.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 94

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
OCTOBER 10, 1973

NOTES FOR STATEMENT BY THE HEAD OF THE
CANADIAN DELEGATION TO THE
CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE
GENEVA, OCTOBER 4, 1973-

"FAMILY REUNIFICATION"

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Mr. Chairman,

The Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, in his Statement to the First Stage of this Conference, made a strong plea that members of the same family should not remain unwillingly separated because they reside in different states. He said: "The enunciation of principles and the adoption of concrete measures on divided families and like problems would, we believe, substantially improve interstate relations." Canada's particular interest in this subject was further expressed by our Ambassador in Finland in his address to an early session of the Helsinki consultations when he pointed out that there was scarcely a country represented that was not the homeland of some Canadian citizen. For this reason, Canada has a particular and compelling interest in seeing reflected in any final document of this Conference a declaration on the reunification of families.

As with other documents on which we will be working, my Delegation would anticipate that any such declaration on family reunification should have two principal parts: the first, a clear expression of the principle which we wish to establish; and the second, the steps that we consider might be taken to make such a principle more effective in the relations between our respective countries and their peoples. As with other proposals, it should be our purpose to encourage the progressive reduction of barriers to the realization of those general principles we will be enunciating.

During all its history as a sovereign state, Canada has made welcome groups of people from all over Europe. Many who came between the wars, and even earlier, still retain memories of their country of origin. Many came to us as a result of the ebb and flow of populations during and after the Second World War. A number came with the hope that they could act as an advance guard for those of their immediate family that had been left behind. We have already heard from our Danish colleague, with whom I heartily agree, how important it is to reduce barriers in a way that would ensure that these family members can visit one another as they wish. Our particular concern goes farther: we would like to see it accepted that those who wish to move back and forth across frontiers to live with their near relatives may do so with minimal difficulty and in an atmosphere of acceptance and tolerance.

The desire to join one's relations is a natural desire. We should not seek to impute political or economic motives to those who feel the strength of family ties; rather we should look for ways to meet this very human drive for family solidarity in a spirit of co-operation consonant with the atmosphere of

détente which has been spreading in Europe in recent years. Indeed, one of the symbols of the success of the movement to détente will be the general recognition that it is the duty of all states to make it possible for those families, some of whose members may be unwillingly separated from the others, to be permitted to reunite in places of their own choosing. If this principle is accepted by all states here, there should be no need for them to interpose artificial obstacles of an arbitrary nature. In approaching this question with minds sensitive to human welfare, our countries will be fulfilling the clear intent of the terms of Article 16(3) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states in unequivocal terms that the "family is the natural and fundamental group and unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State". It follows directly from this principle that obstacles to the preservation of this fundamental unit should be identified and removed as a matter of high international policy. It is therefore appropriate that a conference dealing with the problems of Europe should ask the participants, in the interests of improving the human environment which we all share, to examine this question and to identify obstacles to family reunification--for these are at the same time obstacles to understanding between states and peoples. Apart from the duty which is placed upon all our countries to foster the family group as a social and political entity essential to the moral health of nations, the effect of separation on individuals should not be ignored. The poignant distress caused to so many by family divisions can only be an impediment to the understanding, reconciliation and goodwill amongst people without which our other efforts here will be less effective than we would wish.

Apart from stating the important principle that members of the same family should not unwillingly be kept apart, any document which this Conference will produce should also make general suggestions on how states most effectively can achieve this object. Participating states should be encouraged to devise procedures in cases of family reunification which are expeditious and which will bring forth early decisions. Many states require complex documentation for those who are departing, and in many cases make charges for such documentation. We believe that when questions of family reunification or, for that matter, family visits are in question, the amount of such charges should not be excessive and that, in particular, such charges should not be placed upon young children or on the needy. Such documentation should not be exceptional or particularly complex for families as opposed to other travellers. Any obstacles whether they be administrative or financial which are in addition to those normally placed on emigrating individuals or which are imposed following the decision of any authority to grant travel documents would seem to be in contravention of

the general principle that we would ask participating states to accept.

We should also reach some understanding concerning the right of individuals to dispose of their property and to make ready for their travel. Wherever possible they should be allowed to take with them their possessions or the proceeds of the sale of their possessions. We realize that many countries have, for valid reason, controls on exports of goods and currency, but it seems to us that for humanitarian cases such as we are discussing, special provision should be made.

Perhaps the sub-committee could also consider whether it might be appropriate to deal in some way with the problems which can arise as a result of a rejection or delay for good cause of a family reunification application. In such cases we believe that the individuals concerned or their relatives should not suffer further, either by loss of their employment or deprivation of any of their rights; and I am confident that all those represented here share this belief. Participating countries might be invited to consider making special provisions for appeals, and reconsideration on a periodic basis, of all unsuccessful family reunification cases. There is a close relationship between the question of family reunification and family visits. We recognize that in certain cases some members of a family may regret their decision to move across a frontier and decide to return to their country of origin. We consider that there should be no impediments to this reverse flow; but we also think that many such difficulties can be avoided from the start if participating states take an accommodating view of family visits which may precede decisions for or against a permanent family reunification.

In considering the general question of family reunification, participating states will wish to recall the great contributions to the problem of divided families which have been made by the International Red Cross and by Local Red Cross and Red Crescent organizations. It seems to us that it would be appropriate for this Conference to call upon participating states to continue to assist to the greatest extent possible these humanitarian efforts which have resulted in so many happy reunions.

Of course this Conference will not wish to attempt to demand that any particular measures be put into effect by an individual participating state: it will be for each state to adopt the measures necessary in the spirit of any general declaration on which we will all agree. Nevertheless, family reunification is surely a field where all participating states would recognize that progress will be in their own long-term interests, and in the interests of the durable and just international order that we are trying to build. It is therefore

our task to examine how we can advance in this direction, and advance will only be possible if all participants are prepared to take a realistic approach to this subject, as they will be doing with others.

In conclusion, I should like to say that we will not only continue to advocate the principles and procedures which I have mentioned, but we will also be working on a draft final proposal which, in due course, we will submit to this sub-committee for consideration as part of the sub-committee's contribution to a final conference document. The comments which we hope to hear during the current discussion phase of the sub-committee's work will aid us in the task of preparing this draft. We hope and trust that in view of the potential effect of the family reunification issue upon the rate of improvement of relations between states, our text will be approached with sympathy and the widest possible degree of support.



CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 95

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE



CANADIAN PARTICIPATION TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE
OF THE AGENCIE DE COOPERATION CULTURELLE ET TECHNIQUE
(LIEGE - BRUSSELS, OCTOBER 14-21)

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Hon. Mitchell Sharp, announces that the Hon. Gérard Pelletier, Minister of Communications, will head the Canadian Delegation to the General Conference of the Agence de Coopération culturelle et technique, at Liège and Brussels, October 14-21.

The General Conference, the highest institution of the Agency, meets every two years. The last meeting took place in Ottawa and Quebec City in 1971.

Among the items on the agenda are the budget for the next two years, the progress of programmes and future prospects.

The composition of the Delegation will be as follows:

CANADA

The Hon. Gérard Pelletier, Minister of Communications and Head of the Delegation,

Mr. D'Iberville Fortier, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs,

Mr. Claude Roquet, Director General, Coordination Bureau, Department of External Affairs,

Mr. Marc Baudoin, Vice-President, the Canadian International Development Agency,

Mr. Maxwell F. Yalden, Deputy Minister, Department of Communications and Special Adviser to the Minister,

QUEBEC

Mr. Arthur Tremblay, Deputy Minister, Department of Intergovernmental Affairs,

Mr. Jean Deschamps, Delegate General of Quebec in Brussels,

Mr. Jean Chapdelaine, Delegate General of Quebec in Paris,

Mr. Guy Coulombe, Secretary, Treasury Board,

Mr. Jules Brière, Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Intergovernmental Affairs.

NEW-BRUNSWICK

Mr. Normand Martin, Cabinet Secretariat.

ONTARIO

Mrs. Patricia Sharp, Coordinator, External Activities, Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs.

MANITOBA

Mr. Rhéal Teffaine, Constitutional Adviser, Prime Minister's Office.

ADVISERS

Mrs. Diane Charland, International Relations Directorate, Department of Intergovernmental Affairs of Quebec

Mr. Jean-Claude Couture, Cooperation Directorate, Department of Cultural Affairs of Quebec

Mr. Michel de Goumois, Director, Francophone Institutions Division, Department of External Affairs

Mr. Jean-Guy Laurendeau, Executive Assistant, General Delegation of Quebec in Paris

Mr. Jacques Noiseux, Deputy Director, Francophone Institutions Division, Department of External Affairs

Mr. Marc Perron, First Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Paris

Mr. Jean Tardif, Director, Cooperation Division, Department of Education of Quebec

Mr. Denis Vaugeois, Director General, International Relations Directorate, Department of Intergovernmental Affairs of Quebec.



CANADA

COMMUNIQUE

No. 96

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

OCTOBER 17, 1973
LE 17 OCTOBRE 1973

MBFR NEGOTIATIONS /
NÉGOCIATIONS DES MBFR

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced today that Canada will be sending a delegation to participate in the negotiations on the mutual reduction of forces and armaments and associated measures in Central Europe, otherwise known as Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions (MBFR), which will begin in Vienna on October 30. This date was set following the successful completion of the preparatory talks held in Vienna from January 31 to June 28, 1973.

As a member of NATO, Canada maintains forces in Central Europe in recognition of the fact that Canadian security is inseparable from European security. Canada has played a constructive role in preparations for the MBFR Conference and will exert its best efforts to ensure that the Conference makes progress. Canada looks to the Vienna Conference as an important element in the continuing process of East-West negotiations aimed at lowering tensions and increasing co-operation in Europe.

The Canadian Delegation will be headed by Ambassador George K. Grande of the Department of External Affairs and will include officers from the Department of External Affairs and the Department of National Defence.

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, M. Mitchell Sharp, annonce aujourd'hui que le Canada enverra une délégation en Europe centrale pour participer aux négociations de réductions mutuelles de forces et d'armements et de mesures connexes, généralement appelées Réductions mutuelles et équilibrées de forces (MBFR), qui doivent commencer à Vienne, le 30 octobre. Cette date a été fixée à l'issue des entretiens préparatoires, qui se sont déroulés avec succès à Vienne, du 31 janvier au 28 juin 1973.

A titre de membre de l'OTAN, le Canada maintient des forces en Europe centrale car il reconnaît que la sécurité nationale est inséparable de la sécurité européenne. Le Canada a joué un rôle positif dans les travaux préparatoires de la Conférence sur les MBFR et il redoublera d'efforts pour que la Conférence réalise des progrès. Le Canada considère la Conférence de Vienne comme un élément important dans la voie des négociations de nature continue entre l'Est et l'Ouest en vue de réduire la tension et à accroître la coopération en Europe.

La délégation canadienne sera dirigée par l'ambassadeur George K. Grande, du Ministère des Affaires extérieures, et elle se composera d'agents des Affaires extérieures et d'officiers du Ministère de la Défense nationale.



CANADA

COMMUNIQUE

No. 97

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October 18, 1973

POUR DIFFUSION IMMEDIATE
le 18 octobre 1973

CONFIDENTIAL

PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Election of Senior Official of the Department of
National Health and Welfare

ORGANISATION PANAMERICAINE DE LA SANTE
Election d'un fonctionnaire supérieur
du Ministère de la Santé et du Bien-Etre social

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

CURRICULUM VITAE

Dr Ross A. Chapman

- Lieu et date de naissance: Oak Lake, Manitoba, le 10 décembre 1913.
- Etudes universitaires: Baccalauréat ès sciences, Université de Toronto, en 1940; Licence ès sciences, Université McGill, en 1944.
- Carrière:
- de 1944 à 1948 Professeur adjoint de chimie à l'Université McGill.
 - de 1948 à 1955 Directeur de la Chimie de l'Alimentation au Ministère de la Santé et du Bien-Etre Social.
 - de 1955 à 1957 Obtient le congé de son ministère pour joindre l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé à Genève. Revient à son Ministère.
 - de 1958 à 1963 Directeur adjoint aux Laboratoires de l'Alimentation et de la Pharmaceutique.
 - de 1963 à 1971 Directeur adjoint au Directorat de l'Alimentation et de la Pharmaceutique.
 - en 1971 Conseiller spécial du sous-ministre de la Santé Nationale.
 - en 1972 Directeur général, Services internationaux d'Hygiène.
- Expérience internationale: Les fonctions du Docteur Chapman l'amènent à représenter le Canada à plusieurs conférences internationales et, en particulier, à prendre une part active aux travaux de la Commission des Nations Unies sur les Narcotiques, l'Organisation pan-américaine de la Santé et l'Assemblée mondiale de la Santé (OMS). Récemment, le Docteur Chapman était élu membre du Conseil international sur les Narcotiques.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

Dr. Ross A. Chapman

Place and date of birth: Oak Lake, Manitoba, December 10, 1913

Education: Bachelor of Science, University of Toronto 1940

Master of Science, McGill University 1944

Career: 1944-1948 Assistant Professor of Chemistry,
McGill University

1948-1955 Entered Department of National Health
and Welfare as Head of Food Chemistry
Division

1955-1957 On leave of absence with World Health
Organization, Geneva

1958-1963 Assistant Director, Research Laboratories,
Food and Drug Directorate

1963-1971 Director General, Food & Drug Directorate

1971 Special Adviser to Deputy Minister of
National Health

1972 Director General, International Health
Services

International experience:

Dr. Chapman has represented Canada at many
international conferences in connection with his
work, including considerable work with the United
Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Pan
American Health Organization and the World Health
Assembly (WHO). Dr. Chapman has recently been
elected to the International Narcotics Board.

The Department of National Health and Welfare and the Department of External Affairs announce that Dr. Ross A. Chapman, Director General, International Health Services, Department of National Health and Welfare, has been unanimously elected Chairman of the current (October 8-19, 1973) Annual Meeting of the Directing Council, the governing body of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO).

PAHO promotes and coordinates efforts of the countries of the Western Hemisphere in combatting disease, lengthening life and promoting the physical and mental health of the people. The Directing Council of PAHO is made up of one representative each of the 26 member countries. Canada became a member in 1971.

PAHO, with headquarters in Washington, D.C., was founded in 1902 and is the oldest international health organization. It also serves as a regional body of the World Health Organization (WHO) of the United Nations.

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Attached is a biographical sketch of Dr. Chapman.

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Le Ministère de la Santé et du Bien-Etre social et le Ministère des Affaires extérieures annoncent que le Dr Ross A. Chapman, directeur des Services internationaux d'Hygiène au Ministère de la Santé et du Bien-Etre social, a été unanimement élu à la présidence de la réunion actuelle (du 8 au 19 octobre 1973) du Conseil de Direction de l'Organisation Panaméricaine de la Santé (OPAS), à Washington, D.C.

L'Organisation panaméricaine de la Santé joue un rôle de coordination entre ses membres, soit vingt-six pays de l'hémisphère occidental, dans des domaines d'activité tels que la lutte contre la maladie, le prolongement de la vie et le renforcement de la santé physique et mentale. Chacun des pays membres est représenté au sein du Comité exécutif de l'OPAS. Le Canada en devenait membre en 1971.

L'OPAS, la plus ancienne organisation internationale pour la santé, a été fondée en 1902 et a son siège à Washington. Elle agit aussi comme organisation régionale de l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé (OMS).

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Ci-joint une notice biographique du Dr Chapman.

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Government
Publications



CANADA

No. 98

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE
OCTOBER 19, 1973
LE 19 OCTOBRE 1973

COMMUNIQUÉ

VISIT OF OECD SECRETARY GENERAL/
VISITE DU SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL DE L'OCDE

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announces that the Secretary-General of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Mr. Emile van Lennep, will pay a visit to Ottawa on October 23 to meet with members of the Canadian Government. Mr. van Lennep is in Canada at the invitation of the Canadian Club and Empire Club to whom he will give an address at a joint luncheon meeting in Toronto on October 22.

In Ottawa, the Secretary-General will be meeting with the Secretary of State for External Affairs and other Ministers as well as with senior officials of the Canadian Government, to discuss the most current and important activities going on in the OECD.

The OECD which began its official existence on September 30, 1961, has as its main aims the promotion of policies designed to achieve the highest sustainable economic growth and employment and a rising standard of living in member countries while maintaining financial stability, and thus to contribute to the development of the world economy on a multilateral and non-discriminatory basis.

In pursuit of these aims, the Organization deals with questions related to economic policy, environment, aid to developing countries, trade, financial and fiscal affairs, science and technology and education, manpower and social affairs, industry and energy, agriculture and fisheries, and nuclear energy.

Canada has been a member of the Organization since its beginning.

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, Monsieur Mitchell Sharp, annonce que le Secrétaire général de l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économique (OCDE), M. Emile van Lennep, se rendra à Ottawa en visite le 23 octobre pour rencontrer les membres du gouvernement canadien. M. van Lennep est au Canada à la suite d'une invitation que lui ont faite conjointement le Canadian Club et l'Empire Club de donner une causerie à un déjeuner à Toronto le 22 octobre.

A Ottawa, le Secrétaire général rencontrera le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures et d'autres ministres, de même que des haut-fonctionnaires du gouvernement canadien pour discuter des activités les plus courantes et importantes présentement en train à l'OCDE.

L'OCDE, qui a vu officiellement le jour le 30 septembre 1961, a pour objectifs principaux la promotion de politiques visant à réaliser la plus forte expansion possible de l'économie et de l'emploi et une progression du niveau de vie dans les pays membres tout en maintenant la stabilité financière, et à contribuer ainsi au développement de l'économie mondiale sur une base multilatérale et non discriminatoire.

Dans la poursuite de ces objectifs, l'Organisation traite de questions reliées à la politique économique, à l'environnement, à l'aide aux pays en voie de développement, aux échanges, aux affaires financières et fiscales, à la science et la technologie et à l'enseignement, à la main d'oeuvre et aux affaires sociales, à l'industrie et à l'énergie, à l'agriculture et aux pêcheries, et à l'énergie nucléaire.

Le Canada est membre de l'Organisation depuis son début.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 99
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

OCTOBER 25, 1973
LE 25 OCTOBRE 1973

VISIT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS TO THE
U.S.S.R.

VISITE DU SECRETAIRE D'ETAT AUX AFFAIRES EXTERIEURES EN
URSS

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

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The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced today that in response to a long-standing invitation of the Soviet Government he will pay an official visit to the U.S.S.R. November 12 to 16; the invitation was extended by Soviet Foreign Minister A. A. Gromyko during his visit to Canada in October 1969.

During his stay in the U.S.S.R. Mr. Sharp will have talks with Foreign Minister Gromyko and senior Soviet officials on international and bilateral questions of mutual interest. These talks will take place within the framework of the Canadian-Soviet Protocol on Consultations concluded by Prime Minister Trudeau and Premier Kosygin in May 1971.

Mr. Sharp is expected to spend two or three days in Moscow and also visit one or two other cities in the Soviet Union before returning to Canada.

* * *

Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, M. Mitchell Sharp, annonce aujourd'hui qu'il effectuera, du 12 au 16 novembre, une visite officielle en URSS, en réponse à une invitation de longue date faite par les autorités soviétiques. Cette invitation remonte en fait à la visite au Canada de M. A.A. Gromyko, ministre des Affaires étrangères de l'URSS en octobre 1969.

Durant son séjour en Union soviétique, M. Sharp aura des entretiens avec le ministre des Affaires étrangères M. Gromyko ainsi qu'avec de hauts fonctionnaires soviétiques sur les questions internationales et bilatérales qui offrent un intérêt mutuel. Ces entretiens se dérouleront dans le cadre du Protocole canado-soviétique relatif aux consultations qui a été ratifié par les premiers ministres MM. Trudeau et Kossyguine en mai 1971.

M. Sharp passera vraisemblablement de deux à trois jours à Moscou et visitera également une ou deux autres villes de l'URSS avant de revenir au Canada.

* * *



CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 100

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

OCTOBER 25, 1973
LE 25 OCTOBRE 1973

SENATOR MARTIN TO REPRESENT CANADA AT 50TH
ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC

LE SÉNATEUR PAUL MARTIN PRÉSENTE LE CANADA AUX
CELEBRATIONS DU 50^e ANNIVERSAIRE DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE TURQUE

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced today that The Honourable Paul Martin, Leader of the Government in the Senate, will represent Canada at the 50th anniversary celebrations of the founding of the Republic of Turkey. The Canadian Ambassador in Ankara, Mr. G.F.G. Hughes, will be the other member of the Canadian delegation.

The official ceremonies are to take place in Ankara on October 29 and in Istanbul on October 30 and 31. One of the highlights of the Turkish celebrations will be the official opening of the bridge across the Bosphorus which will link Europe and Asia for the first time.

* * *

Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, Monsieur Mitchell Sharp, annonce aujourd'hui que Monsieur Paul Martin, Leader du Gouvernement au Sénat, représentera le Canada aux célébrations du 50^e anniversaire de la création de la République turque. L'Ambassadeur du Canada en Turquie, M. G.F.G. Hughes, sera l'autre membre de la délégation canadienne.

Les cérémonies officielles auront lieu à Ankara le 29 octobre et à Istanbul les 30 et 31 octobre. Un des événements marquants des célébrations turques sera l'ouverture officielle du pont sur le Bosphore qui reliera l'Europe et l'Asie pour la première fois.

No. 101

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October 26, 1973

POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE
Le 26 octobre 1973



CANADA

COMMUNIQUE

VISIT BY SIR CHRISTOPHER SOAMES,
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES -
NOVEMBER 1 AND 2, 1973

VISITE DE SIR CHRISTOPHER SOAMES,
VICE-PRESIDENT DE LA COMMISSION
DES COMMUNAUTES EUROPÉENNES -
LES 1ER ET 2 NOVEMBRE, 1973

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announces that, at the invitation of the Canadian Government, Sir Christopher Soames, the Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities in charge of external relations, will visit Canada November 1 and 2. Sir Christopher's visit follows visits by various Canadian Ministers to Brussels over the past 18 months. His visit is part of the on-going discussion between Canada and the European Community on important international issues of concern to both sides. During his visit, Sir Christopher will be holding discussions with Canadian Ministers on the wide range of Canada/EEC relations including the fields of trade and monetary policy, international relations and the development of closer ties between Canada and the EEC.

Sir Christopher's visit to Ottawa coincides with a Conference organized by the Canadian Institute of International Affairs in cooperation with the Department of External Affairs and the Commission of the European Communities, on "Canada and the European Community". Sir Christopher will be the principal speaker at a dinner hosted by the Secretary of State for External Affairs which will mark the official opening of the Conference. Mr. Sharp will be the first speaker in the opening plenary of the Conference.

* * *

Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, Monsieur Mitchell Sharp, annonce la visite au Canada, à l'invitation du gouvernement canadien, de Sir Christopher Soames, vice-président de la Commission des Communautés européennes responsable des relations extérieures, les 1er et 2 novembre. La visite de Sir Christopher fait suite à des visites par quelques ministres canadiens à Bruxelles durant les derniers 18 mois. Cette visite se place dans le contexte des discussions qui se poursuivent entre le Canada et les Communautés européennes au sujet des questions internationales qui préoccupent les deux parties. Pendant son séjour, Sir Christopher aura des entretiens avec des ministres canadiens concernant l'étendue des relations entre le Canada et les Communautés européennes, y compris les questions des échanges, de politique monétaire, de relations internationales, et le développement de liens plus étroits entre le Canada et les Communautés.

La visite de Sir Christopher coïncide avec une conférence organisée par l'Institut canadien des Affaires internationales, en coopération avec le Ministère des Affaires extérieures et la Commission des Communautés européennes. Sir Christopher prononcera un discours au dîner offert par le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures qui marquera l'ouverture officielle de la conférence. Monsieur Sharp prononcera un discours à la séance plénière d'ouverture de la conférence.

* * *

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October 28, 1973

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CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 102

CANADIAN PARTICIPATION IN UNEF

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp wishes to confirm that the Secretary-General of the United Nations has presented an official request to Canada to provide a contingent for service with the United Nations Emergency Force being organized in response to the Security Council resolution 340 of October 25. The Secretary-General's request stated that this contingent should be organized to provide the logistic component of the force including in particular air support, transport, communications and related logistic facilities.

As I have frequently stated, both in the House of Commons and outside it, the Government's position is that we would be prepared to contribute toward the creation of such a force provided it is under the auspices of the United Nations provided our participation is acceptable to all concerned, and provided we can play a useful role.

I have assured the Secretary-General that we will give his request the most serious and urgent consideration. Toward this end a team of officials from the Department of External Affairs and the Department of National Defence has joined officials of the Canadian Delegation to the United Nations and is now consulting with the United Nations Secretariat about further details of the contribution requested from Canada, the number of personnel and equipment that might be required, the terms of reference, etc. When this information has been received and considered the Government will be able to inform the Secretary-General of its decision.

I have, of course, been in touch with the Prime Minister and I will be consulting the Minister of National Defence and other Cabinet Ministers tomorrow. The situation is urgent and I would expect that the Government will be able to reach its decision within a short period of time.





CANADA

communiqué

No. 103

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October 29, 1973

CONFERENCE ON CANADA AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs is cooperating with the Canadian Institute of International Affairs in organizing a Conference on Canada and the European Community which is to take place at the Government Conference Centre in Ottawa, November 1, 2 and 3.

The Conference will begin on November 1 with an address by Sir Christopher Soames, the Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities. In the morning of Friday, November 2, the Hon. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, will give a speech on Canada's relations with the European Community.

The rest of Friday, November 2, will be devoted to Round Table sessions on the following themes:

- (a) Trade and Agriculture
- (b) Industry and Technology
- (c) Resources and Energy
- (d) Canada, the Community and the World.

Canadian participants in the round table discussions include members of the business and academic worlds, trade union representatives, members of the media and government officials. The European view point will be represented by senior officials of the Commission and by European journalists and personalities like Jean Lecerf, Editor of Le Figaro of Paris, Hella Pick of the Guardian and Hans Hebert Goetz of the Frankfurter Allgemeine.

The Conference will conclude on Saturday with a panel discussion led by Canadian journalists Claude Ryan, Editor of Le Devoir, and Tim Creery, Editor of The Gazette and two journalists from Europe on "Canada and the Community - Where are they going?"



CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 104

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
NOVEMBER 2, 1973

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CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF YOUTH AND SPORT

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs announced today that Canada will be represented at the fourth session of the Conference of Ministers of Youth and Sport from French-speaking States of Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius and Haiti to be held in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, on November 5, 6 and 7. The chairman of the Canadian delegation will be Mr. Paul Phaneuf, Quebec Minister of State, responsible for the Office of the High Commissioner for Youth, Recreation and Sports; the vice-chairman will be Mr. Pierre De Bané, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs. The delegation will consist of the following:

CANADIAN DELEGATION

Chairman: Mr. Paul PHANEUF, Quebec Minister of State, responsible for the Office of the High Commissioner for Youth, Recreation and Sports

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Pierre DE BANE, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs

Mr. Claude Roquet, Director General of Coordination, Department of External Affairs

Quebec:

Mr. Yves Belanger, Assistant Deputy Minister for Education, High Commissioner for Youth, Recreation and Sports

New Brunswick:

Mr. Normand Martin, Cabinet Secretariat

Ontario:

Mr. René Brunelle, Minister of Community and Social Services

Manitoba:

Mr. Sydney Green, Minister of Mines, Natural Resources and Environment

Advisers:

Mr. Michel Chaloult, Counsellor, Quebec Department of Intergovernmental Affairs

Mr. Michel De Goumois, Director of Francophone Institutions, Department of External Affairs

Mr. Guy Desrosiers, Director of Sports, Office for the High Commissioner for Youth, Recreation and Sports, Quebec

Mr. Claude Lacasse, Sports Consultant, Sport Canada, Department of Health and Welfare Canada

Mr. Gerard Maurice, Recreation Consultant, Department of Tourism,
Recreation and Cultural Affairs, Manitoba

Mr. Jacques Noiseux, Counsellor Canadian Embassy, Abidjan

Mr. Philippe Poirier, Superintendant, Youth and Recreation Branch,
Department of Community and Social Services,
Ontario

Mr. Jean-Guy Saint-Martin, Secretary General, Office franco-
québécois pour la Jeunesse

Mr. Simon Venne, Director of Coordination, Canadian International
Development Agency.



CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 105

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
NOVEMBER 6, 1973

DR. E.P.
1973

APPOINTMENT OF MRS. BRENDA NORRIS TO BE A CANADIAN MEMBER OF THE
ROOSEVELT CAMPOBELLO INTERNATIONAL PARK COMMISSION

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, is pleased to announce today the appointment of Mrs. Brenda Norris to be a Canadian member of the Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission.

Brief History

The establishment of the International Park was prompted by the offer of the Hammer family of New York to donate the Roosevelt cottage and surrounding grounds to Canada and the United States in memory of President Roosevelt.

According to the U.S. Government Organization Manual, "the purpose of the Commission is to accept the title from the Hammer family to the former Roosevelt home and other grounds on Campobello Island, to take necessary steps to restore the home as closely as possible to its condition when occupied by President Roosevelt, and to administer the Park as a memorial". Prime Minister Pearson and President Kennedy accepted in principle the Hammer family offer in a joint communiqué of May, 1963. Negotiations between the two countries culminated in a joint agreement of acceptance being signed on January 22, 1964, by President Lyndon B. Johnson and Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson.

Each country subsequently implemented the required legislation. The United States legislation (Public Law 88-363), the Roosevelt Campobello International Park Act, was approved by Congress on July 7, 1964. The Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission Act, 1964-65, c.19, enacted by Canada, was assented to on June 30, 1964, and proclaimed on August 14, 1964. The latter date was also agreed to in the exchange of notes between the two countries as the date of establishment of the Commission.

Appointments

Three Commissioners and three Alternate Commissioners are appointed by each country. All members serve without salary and their appointments are open ended. Of these, one commissioner and one alternate are nominated by the Governments of Maine and of New Brunswick. The Chairmanship of the Commission alternates every two years in July between a Canadian and an American, appointed from within the Commission, the vice-chairman acting as Chairman in the latter's absence. The Chairman and vice-chairman cannot be of the same nationality.

BIOGRAPHY

Mrs. Brenda Norris is a graduate of McGill University in Economics and Political Science. She also attended the University of Grenoble where she did graduate work. She is married to John H. Norris of Montreal, an investment banker and is the mother of four children ages ranging from 14 to 9.

Formerly a Security Analyst with Greenshields & Co., Mrs. Norris is now Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer of McCord Street Sites Limited, a real-estate holding Company in Montreal. She has also played an active role in numerous organizations in Montreal during the past 15 years.

Her association with New Brunswick dates from 1943, since which time Mrs. Norris has spent at least a month in the Province every summer and during which period she has formed close emotional ties with the Province.



CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 106

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
November 7, 1973

Government
Publications

XXIIInd International Red Cross Conference
Tehran, Iran, 8-15 November 1973

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs announces the participation of Canada in the XXIInd International Conference of the Red Cross which will be held in Tehran, Iran, November 8 to 15, 1973.

Born of a desire to bring assistance without discrimination to the wounded on the battlefield, the Red Cross endeavours to prevent and alleviate human suffering wherever it may be found. The International Conference is the highest deliberating authority of the Red Cross. In principle, it is convened every four years and brings together the representatives of the States Parties to the Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (1864, 1906, 1929 and 1949) as well as the delegates of the International Red Cross, i.e. those of the International Committee in Geneva, those of the League of National Societies and those of the National Societies themselves, including the Canadian Red Cross Society.

Although, as usual, all fields of activities of the Red Cross will be covered at Tehran (assistance to war victims, disaster relief, community and emergency services), international humanitarian law will be the main concern of the delegates. Two draft Additional Protocols to the 1949 Geneva conventions appear in this connection on the agenda of the Conference.

Together with the comments made at the Conference, the drafts will form the basis of the instrument which it is hoped to see adopted by the Diplomatic Conference which will convene in Geneva to this end in February 1974.

The Canadian governmental delegation to the XXIInd International Red Cross Conference will be composed as follows:

Head of delegation: Mr. M.H. Wershof
Ambassador of Canada to Czechoslovakia

Deputy Head of delegation: Mr. J. George
Ambassador of Canada to Iran

Delegates: Mr. D.M. Miller
Department of External Affairs

Colonel J.P. Wolfe
Department of National Defence

Mr. J.H. Richard
Department of National Health and Welfare

Mr. J. Samuels
Western University, Ontario

Mr. F.B.M. Smith
Canadian International Development Agency

Mr. J.O. Caron
Permanent Mission of Canada to the Office of the United Nations at Geneva

Mr. G.A. Weir
Embassy of Canada at Tehran, Iran



CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 107

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
November 7, 1973

POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE
le 7 novembre 1973

PARTICIPATION OF CANADIAN OFFICIALS IN AN INDO-CANADIAN
ECONOMIC CONSULTATION IN NEW DELHI, INDIA

PARTICIPATION DE FONCTIONNAIRES CANADIENS A DES
CONSULTATIONS ÉCONOMIQUES INDO-CANADIENNES A
NEW-DELHI, INDE

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced today that an eleven member delegation of Canadian officials are participating this week in an Indo-Canadian Economic Consultation in New Delhi. The meeting is being held in response to an invitation issued by Prime Minister Gandhi of India to Prime Minister Trudeau during Mrs. Gandhi's visit to Canada in June, 1973. Senior officials of the two governments will focus their attention on a review of bilateral economic, commercial and development assistance relations.

The Canadian delegation is led by Mr. R.E. Collins, Assistant Under-Secretary from the Department of External Affairs. Other members of the delegation include Mr. C. Charland, Assistant Deputy Minister (Export Development), Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, and Mr. J. Gérin, Vice President (Bilateral Relations) of the Canadian International Development Agency. They are accompanied by officials of the Departments of External Affairs, Finance, Industry, Trade and Commerce, the Export Development Corporation and the Canadian International Development Agency.

Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, monsieur Mitchell Sharp, a annoncé aujourd'hui qu'une délégation de onze fonctionnaires canadiens participe présentement à des consultations économiques indo-canadiennes à New Delhi. La réunion est tenue à la suite d'une invitation du Premier Ministre Gandhi de l'Inde faite au Premier Ministre Trudeau lors de la visite au Canada de Madame Gandhi en juin 1973. Les fonctionnaires de haut niveau des deux gouvernements vont concentrer leur attention sur la revue des relations économiques bilatérales, des relations commerciales et de l'aide au développement.

La délégation canadienne est dirigée par M. R.E. Collins, sous-secrétaire d'Etat adjoint au ministère des Affaires extérieures. Parmi les autres membres de la délégation on trouve M. C. Charland, sous-ministre adjoint (expansion des exportations), ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce, et M. J. Gérin, vice-président (programmes bilatéraux) de l'Agence canadienne de développement international. Ils sont accompagnés par des fonctionnaires du ministère des Affaires extérieures, des Finances, de l'Industrie et du Commerce, de la Société pour l'expansion des exportations et de l'Agence canadienne de développement international.



CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 108

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
NOVEMBER 21, 1973



PAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs and the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources announce the appointment of Dr. Arthur E. Blanchette, Director, Historical Division, Department of External Affairs, as Chairman of the Canadian National Section of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History. He succeeds Dr. S. G. Gamble, Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. The new Alternate Chairman of the Section is Mr. L. M. Sebert, a senior officer of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. Biographical notes regarding Dr. Blanchette and Mr. Sebert are attached.

The Pan American Institute of Geography and History is one of the oldest specialized organizations of the Organization of American States. It was founded in 1928. Canada became a member in 1961. Its headquarters are in Mexico City. It is organized in National Sections which assist it in carrying out its programmes throughout the Americas. Its objectives are to co-ordinate, promote, and carry out studies, work, and training in the fields of history, geography, cartography, and geophysics of interest to member governments. Canada has been an active member of the Institute and the Canadian National Section has conducted several international scientific meetings of interest to member governments. It has also published a number of scientific and historical works regarding Canadian achievements in fields of concern to the Institute.

Other members of the National Section are:

- Member for Cartography -- Mr. T. H. Kihl,
Director of Map Production,
Surveys and Mapping Branch,
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.
- Member for Geography -- Dr. Gordon Merrill,
Carleton University.
- Member for History -- Mr. F. J. Thorpe,
Chief, History Division,
National Museum of Man.
- Member for Geophysics -- Dr. G. J. Tanner,
Chief, Gravity Division,
Earth Physics Branch,
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

ARTHUR BLANCHETTE

Mr. Blanchette was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1921 and attended the University of Ottawa (M.A., 1943, Ph. D., 1945). He served in the Wartime Information Board (later the Canadian Information Service) before joining the Department of External Affairs in 1947. He has served since then in Mexico City, Cairo, Pretoria and Lisbon, in addition to being Canadian Commissioner with the International Supervisory Commission in Cambodia. He was also Chargé d'affaires in Athens during 1966 and 1967.

At various times since 1942 he has lectured at the University of Ottawa in the field of modern history and political science. At present he holds the rank of Visiting Professor in the University's Institute for International Co-operation, where he has been lecturing since his return from Greece.

L. M. SEBERT

Mr. Sebert graduated in Engineering from the University of Toronto in 1940. On graduation he joined the Royal Canadian Dragoons and served overseas with this regiment until 1946. In 1947 he transferred to the Army Survey Establishment, the mapping agency of the Canadian Army. He retired from the Army in 1965 and joined the Surveys and Mapping Branch of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. He is at present holding the position of Head of the Mapping Program Section with this Department. He has been an officer of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History for the past ten years.



CANADA

communiqué

No. 109

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

NOVEMBER 23, 1973
LE 23 NOVEMBRE 1973

PUBLIC DOMAIN



DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS /
NOMINATIONS DIPLOMATIQUES

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, is pleased to announce the appointment of Mr. Charles John Small, Ambassador of Canada to the People's Republic of China, to be concurrently Ambassador of Canada to the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam. Mr. Small resides in Peking.

Mr. Sharp is also pleased to announce the appointment of Mr. Gordon George Riddell, Ambassador of Canada to Thailand, to be concurrently Ambassador of Canada to the Republic of Viet-Nam. Mr. Riddell resides in Bangkok.

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Short biographies of Messrs. Small and Riddell are attached.

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures du Canada, M. Mitchell Sharp, annonce la nomination de M. Gordon George Riddell, ambassadeur du Canada en Thaïlande, au poste d'ambassadeur canadien en République du Viet-Nam. M. Riddell demeurera en poste à Bangkok.

M. Sharp annonce également la nomination de M. Charles John Small, ambassadeur du Canada en République populaire de Chine, au poste d'ambassadeur canadien en République démocratique du Viet-Nam. M. Small demeurera en poste à Pékin.

Vous trouverez ci-joint des biographies de MM. Riddell et Small.

CHARLES JOHN SMALL

Mr. Charles John Small, 43, was born in Chengtu, People's Republic of China. He joined the Department of External Affairs in 1955 and served in Hong Kong as Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Karachi, and Paris as Permanent Representative of Canada to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. He was made Canadian High Commissioner in Pakistan and concurrently Canadian Ambassador to Afghanistan in September 1969 and became Canada's Ambassador to the People's Republic of China in September 1972. Mr. Small is married and has four children.

GORDON GEORGE RIDDELL

Mr. Gordon George Riddell, 52, was born in Geneva, Switzerland. He joined the Department of External Affairs in 1946 and served in Athens, London and Cairo. He was appointed Ambassador of Canada to Senegal in September 1969 and was accredited to Mauritania, Guinea, Gambia and Mali. Mr. Riddell is currently and since September 1972 Ambassador of Canada to Thailand. He is married and has three children.

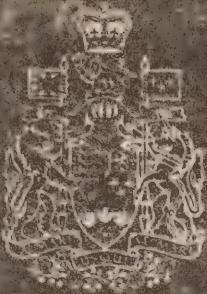
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GORDON GEORGE RIDDELL

M. Gordon George Riddell naquit à Genève en Suisse en 1921. Il entra au service du ministère des Affaires extérieures en 1946 et fut affecté successivement à Athènes, Londres et au Caire. Il fut nommé ambassadeur du Canada au Sénégal en septembre 1969, avec accréditation simultanée en Mauritanie, en Guinée, en Gambie et au Mali. M. Riddell est depuis septembre 1972 ambassadeur du Canada en Thaïlande. Il est marié et père de trois enfants.

CHARLES JOHN SMALL

M. Charles John Small naquit à Chengtu, en République populaire de Chine en 1929. Il joignit les rangs du ministère des Affaires extérieures en 1955 et servit à Hong-Kong en qualité de commissaire commercial du Gouvernement canadien, à Karachi, et à Paris en tant que représentant permanent du Canada auprès de l'Organisation pour la Coopération et le Développement économiques. M. Small devint haut-commissaire du Canada au Pakistan et ambassadeur du Canada en Afghanistan en septembre 1969, puis par la suite, en septembre 1972, ambassadeur du Canada en République populaire de Chine. Il est marié et père de quatre enfants.



CANADA

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No. 110

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
NOVEMBER 23, 1973

APPOINTMENT OF THE CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE ON
THE COUNCIL OF THE
INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, and the Minister of Transport, the Honourable Jean Marchand, are pleased to announce the appointment of Mr. Charles Bédard as Canadian Representative on the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

The ICAO, a Specialized Agency of the United Nations to which Canada is host in Montreal, was established in 1947 to ensure the safe and orderly growth of international civil aviation throughout the world. Representatives of thirty countries serve on the Council, a permanent executive body of which Canada has been a member since its inception.

Mr. Bédard brings to his appointment a background of knowledge in the field of international politics and law. A graduate of the Faculties of Law and Philosophy of Laval University in 1948, Mr. Bédard practiced law in Quebec City and subsequently undertook post graduate studies in international law at the University of Paris where he obtained his Doctor of Law Degree in 1952.

In 1953 he joined the Department of External Affairs serving successively in the United States, Indo-China, Haiti and Belgium. While in Ottawa he served in legal division and contributed to the Canadian Yearbook of International Law. He has published a book on "Le statut juridique des Grands Lacs de l'Amérique du Nord et du Fleuve Saint-Laurent" and has contributed to the publication "Canadian perspectives on international law".



No. 111

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
November 26, 1973

Government
Publications

CANADA

communiqué



Canadian Participation in the Second Conference of
Ministers of Education of European Member States

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announces the Canadian group which will participate at the Second Conference of the Ministers of Education of European Member States, to be held under the auspices of UNESCO, in Bucharest from November 26 - December 4, 1973. The group includes the following persons:

Mr. Jean-Louis Gagnon, Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Permanent Delegation of Canada to the United Nations, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);

Senator Maurice Lamontagne, P.C.;

Mr. Y. Beaulne, Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Department of Secretary of State;

Dr. W.H. Worth, Deputy Minister of Advanced Education, Alberta;

Dr. Claude Geoffrion, Director of National Institute of Scientific Research, University of Quebec, Quebec;

Dr. L.M. Johnston, Assistant Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Colleges and Universities of Ontario.

The group will be assisted by an officer from the Canadian Embassy in Yugoslavia.

The principal items on the agenda are:

- a) Developments in the situation as regards higher education in Europe since the Vienna Conference (1967-1973).
- b) Changes in the structures, curricula and methods of higher education in view of its increasing enrolments and its changing functions and of the shifts of emphasis in educational systems towards life-long education.
- c) European co-operation in the field of higher education objectives, ways and means.





No. 112

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
NOVEMBER 24, 1973

Government
Publications

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JOINT COMMUNIQUÉ CONCERNING THE VISIT OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS TO
THE U.S.S.R., NOVEMBER 18-24, 1973

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

At the invitation of the Soviet Government, the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, paid an official visit to the U.S.S.R. from November 18 to 24, 1973.

During his stay in the U.S.S.R. Mr. Sharp and his party visited Moscow and the Caucasian Black Sea coast as well as Kiev and Leningrad. They had an opportunity to see how Soviet people live, as well as to acquaint themselves with their achievements in the fields of economics, science and culture.

Mr. Sharp laid wreaths at the tomb of the unknown soldier in Moscow and Kiev and at the Peskaryovskoye Memorial Cemetery in Leningrad.

The Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs was received by Mr. N. V. Podgorny, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U., President of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, and Mr. A. N. Kosygin, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers.

Detailed discussions took place between Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Mr. A. A. Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U., Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R., on matters concerning the further development of Canadian-Soviet relations and on international problems of interest to both countries.

Officials participating in the talks were:

On the Canadian side: Mr. R. A. D. Ford, Ambassador of Canada to the U.S.S.R.; Mr. J. G. H. Halstead, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; Mr. E. P. Black, Director General, Bureau of European Affairs, Department of External Affairs; Mr. A. S. McGill, Director General, Bureau of African and Middle Eastern Affairs; and other officials.

On the Soviet side: Mr. S. P. Kozyrev, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R.; Mr. A. N. Yakovlev, U.S.S.R. Ambassador to Canada; Mr. V. P. Suslov, member of the Collegium of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and other officials.

The discussions took place in an atmosphere of frankness, cordiality and mutual understanding, in keeping with the good neighbourly relations between Canada and the U.S.S.R. Both sides noted with satisfaction the steady expansion of Canadian-Soviet relations in recent years and the particular emphasis given to their development by the exchange of visits in 1971 between the Right Honourable P. E. Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada, and Mr. A. N. Kosygin, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers. They emphasized that the agreements and arrangements concluded in 1971 placed relations between Canada and the U.S.S.R. on the foundation of the principles of peaceful and mutually beneficial co-operation. They also provided a strong and constructive base for the further general development of Canadian-Soviet relations in the fields of foreign policy, trade, economics, science and technology, as well as in the fields of education and culture.

Both sides particularly noted the usefulness of the Canadian-Soviet Protocol on Consultations of May 19, 1971. Being guided by the goals of this protocol, both sides spoke in favour of more extensive and regular use of its possibilities for further expansion of political consultations on important international problems of mutual interest and on questions of bilateral relations.

Both sides confirmed their intention to make further efforts in a spirit of reciprocity and mutual benefit, to give added substance to existing accords and understandings between the two countries and to expand co-operation in various fields.

Both sides noted with satisfaction the further increase of contacts between government and political leaders of both countries, between representatives of commerce, science and technology, culture, non-governmental organizations and between tourists. Both sides expressed their mutual intention to deepen these contacts further.

Both sides reviewed the progress made in their joint efforts to expand co-operation in economic, scientific and technological fields under the Agreement on Co-operation in the Industrial Application of Science and Technology signed on January 27, 1971. It was agreed that the implementation of arrangements made at the third session of the mixed commission that took place in Moscow in October should lead in the near future to concrete economic results to the benefit of both sides. Both sides also believe that there are considerable possibilities for further expansion of mutually advantageous trade between Canada and the U.S.S.R.

Both sides were pleased to note that exchanges and co-operation in scientific, cultural and other fields had been increased and enhanced by the General Exchanges Agreement between the two countries. They looked forward to positive results from the mixed commission established under that agreement, which is scheduled to hold its second session in December in Ottawa in order to draw up an agreed programme of exchanges for 1974-75. Confirming the importance attached to the Arctic regions of Canada and the U.S.S.R., both sides agreed that opportunities exist for greater co-operation in this field on the basis of mutual interest.

Both sides expressed their hope for a successful completion to the negotiations on a maritime navigation agreement between Canada and the U.S.S.R.

During the exchange of opinions on international problems the ministers expressed their conviction that the determining trend in the present development of international relations is the deepening process of relaxation of tension, consolidation of security, and peaceful co-operation between states. They expressed the intention of the Canadian and Soviet governments to act in every possible way to promote the consolidation of this trend to secure a lasting and stable peace.

The two sides agreed that the first stage of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe which took place in Helsinki had provided a good basis for the second stage of the negotiations now going on in Geneva. They attach great importance to these negotiations and think it necessary that

they should be continued in a constructive spirit and business-like manner. Canada and the U.S.S.R. reaffirmed their readiness to contribute to the successful conclusion of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe as soon as possible, and expressed their wish that the conference would attain the goal of strengthening peace and security and extending co-operation and contacts between people in Europe. They believe that successful completion of the second stage of the conference should make possible the holding of its final stage at a very high level.

Both sides noted with satisfaction the opening in Vienna on October 30 of the negotiations on mutual reduction of forces and armaments and associated measures in Central Europe. They agreed that these negotiations constituted an important element in the continuing process of relaxation of tension and increasing co-operation in Europe. They believe that the indispensable condition for obtaining mutually acceptable decisions in these negotiations is to observe strictly the principle of ensuring undiminished security for all participating countries.

Both sides confirmed their support for the objective of achieving general and complete disarmament covering both nuclear and conventional weapons, under strict and effective international control. They consider it necessary that further practical steps should be taken to end the arms race and to achieve disarmament, particularly in regard to weapons of mass destruction -- nuclear, bacteriological and chemical. Among important achievements in this regard are the treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and the convention on the prohibition of production, development and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) weapons and toxins and their destruction. Canada and the U.S.S.R. fully support efforts taken by the Committee on Disarmament to seek early agreement on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction. It is the intention of both sides to continue furthering the adoption of other partial disarmament measures. They were agreed that the convening of a world conference on disarmament at the appropriate time would be useful in the consideration of questions of disarmament in their entirety.

In the course of the discussions there was a constructive exchange of views on a proposal put forward in the United Nations by the U.S.S.R. for a ten percent reduction of military budgets of permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations and for using a portion of the savings to assist developing countries.

With respect to the situation in the Middle East, satisfaction was expressed over the cease-fire and cessation of military operations in this area. The ministers expressed the determination of Canada and the U.S.S.R. to promote, together with other countries, the establishment of a lasting and just peace in the Middle East on the basis of a prompt, immediate and consistent fulfilment by all sides participating in the conflict; of the appropriate resolutions adopted by the Security Council of the United Nations, namely, 242 of 1967, and 338, 339 and 340 of 1973.

Both sides believe that the decision by the United Nations' Security Council to despatch a United Nations' Emergency Force to the Middle East, under its guidance, should contribute to the normalization of the situation in this area in accordance with the Security Council decisions.

Both sides declared their resolution to promote the increased effectiveness of the United Nations on the basis of the strict observance of its charter. Both sides believe that the main efforts of the United Nations must be directed to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the development of fruitful co-operation among states.

Having exchanged views on the question of the forthcoming international conference on the law of the sea, both sides expressed themselves in favour of resolving the problems which will be considered at the conference, on an international basis, with due regard for the interests of all states.

Canada and the U.S.S.R. proceed from the fact that the development of friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries meets the interests of the Canadian and Soviet peoples and is an important contribution to the consolidation of world peace and security.

At the conclusion of the talks, Mr. Sharp expressed gratitude and satisfaction for the warm hospitality he had enjoyed in the U.S.S.R. and extended an invitation to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R., Mr. Gromyko, to visit Canada at a mutually convenient time. This invitation was accepted with pleasure.



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No. 113

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

NOVEMBER 29, 1973
LE 29 NOVEMBRE 1973

COMMUNIQUÉ ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC
RELATIONS BETWEEN CANADA AND THE MONGOLIAN
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

COMMUNIQUÉ SUR L'ÉTABLISSEMENT DES RELATIONS
DIPLOMATIQUES ENTRE LE CANADA ET LA RÉPUBLIQUE
DU PEUPLE MONGOLIEN

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced today that Canada and the Mongolian People's Republic have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. The text of the communiqué issued in Ulan Bator and Ottawa follows:

"The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Government of Canada have decided to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries from November 30, 1973, and to exchange diplomatic representatives at the level of Ambassador."

* * *

Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, Monsieur Mitchell Sharp, a annoncé aujourd'hui que le Canada et la République populaire de Mongolie ont décidé d'établir des relations diplomatiques et de procéder à l'échange d'ambassadeurs. Le texte du communiqué émis à Ulan Bator et à Ottawa se lit comme suit:

"Le Gouvernement de la République populaire de Mongolie et le Gouvernement du Canada ont décidé d'établir des relations diplomatiques entre les deux pays à partir du 30 novembre 1973, et d'échanger des représentants diplomatiques au rang d'ambassadeur."



CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 114

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 3, 1973

APPOINTMENT OF MR. NORMAN BERLIS AS CANADIAN
REPRESENTATIVE TO ECOSOC

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, is pleased to announce the appointment of Mr. Norman Berlis as Canadian Representative to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC). Mr. Berlis will be located in Ottawa where he will also serve as Director of the United Nations Economic and Social Affairs Division of the Department of External Affairs.

Following the expansion of ECOSOC from 27 to 54 members, Canada was recently elected as a full member of it by the General Assembly of the United Nations. ECOSOC holds two main sessions every year, the first one in the spring in New York, and the second one in the summer in Geneva. As Canadian representative at ECOSOC sessions, Mr. Berlis will have the rank of Ambassador and will serve under the general authority of Canada's Permanent Representatives to the United Nations in New York or Geneva, as the case may be.

Before this new assignment, Mr. Berlis was Canadian Ambassador to Austria and concurrently Canadian Permanent Representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency and to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in Vienna.

BIOGRAPHY

Mr. Norman F.H. Berlis was born in Toronto on April 8, 1914. He is a graduate of the University of Toronto (1937) and of Osgoode Hall (1940). He served in the RCNVR from 1943 to 1946 and joined the Department of External Affairs in 1947. Mr. Berlis has served in Geneva and Rome and in 1962 was appointed High Commissioner to Tanzania and Uganda. In 1964 he was also named High Commissioner to Kenya. In 1965 he became Ambassador to Poland, and, in 1967, he returned to Ottawa to become Chief of Protocol in the Department of External Affairs. From 1970 to 1973 Mr. Berlis was Ambassador to Austria and concurrently Permanent Representative of Canada to UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development Association), Permanent Representative of Canada to the IAEA (International Atomic Energy), and Canadian Governor on the IAEA Board of Governors. For the year 1972-73, he was Chairman of the IAEA Board of Governors. Mr. Berlis is married and has two children.





CANADA

Communiqué

No. 115

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 4, 1973

CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMME IN SOUTHERN AFRICA AND TO THE INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY EXCHANGE FUND.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs today released the following statement:

Mlle Monique Bégin, M.P. and Canadian delegate on the Trusteeship Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, today announced at the United Nations that in the spirit of both the celebration of the 25th Anniversary of the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights and of the 1973 Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference in Ottawa, the Canadian Government has recently undertaken to broaden the scope of its humanitarian assistance in Southern Africa. Such further aid will be channelled through Canadian non-governmental and international organizations which are assisting the efforts of the peoples of Southern Africa who are involved in the struggle for human dignity and self-determination.

Parallel to this development, Mlle Bégin also announced that, subject to parliamentary approval, Canada, in 1974, will contribute \$175,000 to the United Nations Education and Training Programme in Southern Africa and \$100,000 to the International University Exchange Fund, two programmes which provide scholarship assistance to refugees from the minority regimes in Southern Africa. Canada is now at the top of the list of 24 state contributors to the UN Fund, having increased its contribution by \$100,000 over the current year's contribution.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

DECEMBER 5, 1973
LE 5 DECEMBRE 1973

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GREENPEACE III -- ASSISTANCE TO MR. DAVID MCTAGGART/

GREENPEACE III -- ASSISTANCE À MONSIEUR DAVID MCTAGGART

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced today that an ex gratia payment of \$12,000 is being made to Mr. David McTaggart, the owner of the vessel Greenpeace III. This payment is being made in light of the particular circumstances surrounding the seizure of the Greenpeace III on the high seas and represents an expression of the Government of Canada's concern and good will. It is intended to enable Mr. McTaggart to retrieve his vessel from French Polynesia where it has been detained since August 15 and to bring it to Vancouver. This action should prevent possible damage to the vessel which might occur if it continues to be left unused and exposed to tropical conditions.

This ex gratia payment is not intended to compensate Mr. McTaggart for any direct loss or damages that he suffered as a result of the seizure. The question of his claims against France with respect both to the 1973 incident and to the earlier 1972 collision continue to be the subject of exchanges between the French and Canadian Governments.

Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, Monsieur Mitchell Sharp, a annoncé aujourd'hui qu'un paiement (de \$12,000) à titre gracieux sera effectué à Monsieur David McTaggart, le propriétaire du navire Greenpeace III. Ce paiement est fait à la lumière des circonstances particulières relatives à l'arraisonnement en haute mer du Greenpeace III et témoigne de l'intérêt et de la bonne volonté du Gouvernement canadien. Il a pour but de permettre à Monsieur McTaggart de recouvrer son navire qui est en Polynésie française depuis le 15 août et de l'amener à Vancouver. Ceci devrait éviter des avaries que le navire pourrait éventuellement subir s'il demeure inutilisé dans une région tropicale.

Ce paiement à titre gracieux ne constitue pas une compensation en faveur de Monsieur McTaggart pour toute perte ou dommages qu'il a subis par suite de l'arraisonnement. La question de ses réclamations contre la France ayant trait à l'incident de 1973 et à la collision de 1972 continue à faire l'objet d'échanges entre les Gouvernements français et canadien.



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No. 117

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
DECEMBER 5, 1973

Government
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RONALD PATRICK LIPPERT

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Recently questions have been raised in the news media concerning the number of representations made to the Government of Cuba concerning the case of Mr. Ronald Patrick Lippert who was arrested in Cuba on October 24, 1963 on a charge of arms smuggling. The Canadian Ambassador to Cuba was first informed of Mr. Lippert's arrest on October 30, 1963, i.e., six days after the arrest. He immediately requested consular access to him which was granted by the Cuban authorities the next day, October 31. A second interview with Mr. Lippert was granted five days later on November 4, 1963. On the same day the Ambassador had interviews with the Cuban authorities concerning the nature of the charges involved, details of the proposed trial, etc. Also on the same day the Secretary of State for External Affairs called in the Cuban Ambassador in Ottawa and expressed Canadian concern that Mr. Lippert should be granted a fair trial and requested information regarding the formal charges against him. On November 8, 1963, the Canadian Ambassador, acting on instructions, requested the Foreign Minister of Cuba to agree to the deportation of Mr. Lippert to Canada, but this request met with no response. On November 12, the Canadian Embassy was informed that Mr. Lippert's trial would take place four days later. Representations were made both in Cuba and Ottawa expressing concern at the suddenness of the trial date which was then postponed until November 23.

The trial, which was attended by the Canadian Ambassador, found Mr. Lippert guilty and sentenced him to 30 years of imprisonment. (Three days earlier the Ambassador, on instructions, had made strong representations to the Cuban Government expressing serious concern over the possible imposition of the death penalty.) On November 28, 1963, the Secretary of State for External Affairs called in the Cuban Ambassador and expressed the Government's shock at the length of Mr. Lippert's sentence.

Subsequent formal representations were made on 35 different occasions to the Cuban authorities, either by the Canadian Ambassador in Havana or by the Secretary of State for External Affairs to the Cuban Ambassador in Ottawa, on December 9, 1963; December 31, 1963; January 14, 1964; July 6, 1964; August 21, 1964; April 23, 1965; October 22, 1965; November 22, 1965; December 30, 1965; June 2, 1966; June 24, 1966; July 14, 1966; July 27, 1966; October 13, 1966; December 27, 1966; January 6, 1967; January 31, 1967; February 8, 1967; February 13, 1967; June 9, 1967; July 19, 1967; March 26, 1968; September 4, 1968; February 17, 1969; October 21, 1969; May 29, 1970; July 23, 1970; October 9, 1970; November 18, 1970; November 21, 1970; May 7, 1971; March 6, 1972; May 19, 1972; June 14, 1972; February 7, 1973. There were also many less formal representations made to Cuban officials both in Ottawa and in Havana.

These representations involved requests for clemency for Mr. Lippert, requests for assurances concerning his health, and requests for his early release on humanitarian grounds. Unfortunately, the repeated requests for his early release did not receive a favourable response until a few weeks ago when Mr. Lippert was finally released, one week after completing ten years of his sentence and thus becoming eligible for parole under Cuban law. It has been alleged that Mr. Lippert's release could have been obtained earlier if the Prime Minister had made direct representations to Premier Castro. At no time during all the years of Mr. Lippert's detention did the Cuban authorities ever indicate such additional Canadian representations were expected or would in any manner affect Cuban policy in regard to Mr. Lippert's detention.

In addition to the above representations, the Canadian Embassy made repeated requests, on the average of once a month, for permission to visit Mr. Lippert. Requests to visit him were granted three times in 1963; three times in 1964; three times in 1965; three times in 1966; six times in 1967; four times in 1968; four times in 1969; four times in 1970; four times in 1971; three times in 1972; and four times in 1973. It should be noted that visits were always subject to prior approval by the Cuban authorities, which often resulted in delays, and that on occasion Mr. Lippert refused to see Canadian consular officers who had come to visit him. In addition to these visits, the Department of External Affairs organized in July 1973 the visit to Havana of Mr. Lippert's sister and daughter, during which he was moved to the hotel where his relatives were staying. The Department of External Affairs raised part of the travel costs from a private source through its own channels.

It will be clear from the above that the Canadian Embassy and the Department of External Affairs exerted continuous efforts to persuade the Cuban authorities to release Mr. Lippert on humanitarian grounds and it is a matter of regret that the Government of Cuba did not feel itself able to respond to such requests until this year. On the other hand, it must be recognized that Mr. Lippert signed a written confession the day after his arrest and was tried and convicted in an open trial held under the provisions of Cuban law. While the Canadian Government, through the Department of External Affairs, exerts every effort to protect and assist Canadian citizens who are accused or convicted of breaking the laws of other countries, it does not claim, much less enjoy, any extra-territorial rights in other countries. Canadian citizens who violate the laws of other countries must expect to be dealt with in accordance with those laws, just as foreign nationals who violate the laws of Canada while in this country must expect to be dealt with as the laws of Canada provide. All that the Government can do in such cases is to appeal for leniency or clemency on humanitarian grounds, arrange for appropriate consular visits, etc., and ensure that Canadians in violation of foreign laws are treated no less fairly than the nationals of other nations or citizens of the country concerned would be treated, all of which was done on behalf of Mr. Lippert during his arrest, trial, conviction and imprisonment in Cuba.

No. 118

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
DECEMBER 10, 1973



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CANADA/USSR GENERAL EXCHANGES AGREEMENT MIXED COMMISSION
1974-75 PROGRAMME

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

On December 8, 1973, Canada and the USSR signed a two year programme of scientific, academic and cultural exchanges for the period 1974-75 at the conclusion of the Second Session of the Canada/USSR Mixed Commission on General Exchanges which was held in Ottawa from December 6 to 8. The Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. J. G. H. Halstead, Head of the Canadian Delegation, signed on behalf of Canada and Mr. I. N. Zemskov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, signed on behalf of the Soviet Union. Represented on the Canadian Delegation were federal government departments and agencies, provincial governments and organizations and members of the academic community.

The Canada/USSR Mixed Commission was established by the General Exchanges Agreement which was signed by Prime Minister Trudeau and Premier Kosygin in October 1971 in Ottawa. Its first session was held in Moscow in June 1972 when it worked out the Programme of Exchanges which expires at the end of December this year. Under the agreement the Mixed Commission meets alternately in Moscow and Ottawa.

There are seven major areas of co-operation included in the programme: science, education, the arts, cinematography, television and radio, sports and tourism. The guiding principles of all aspects of the programme are mutual benefit and reciprocity.

A number of major new features are included in the 1974-75 programme, including an agreement to develop sports exchanges on the basis of an agreement on principles of co-operation between sports organizations signed the same day by representatives of the Department of National Health and Welfare and the Committee for Physical Culture and Sport of the USSR.

The programme provides for further work to be done on programmes relating to the arctic sciences. It envisages the conclusion of an agreement on medicine and public health and includes a new programme of exchanges in social sciences.

In the field of education, the programme provides for the continuation of exchanges of students, professors and translators as well as delegations of educational officials and specialists.

In the field of the arts, it provides for exchanges in the performing arts, exchanges of art exhibitions, the loan of works of art, the exchange of writers and poets and the visits of theatre directors and designers, choreographers and teachers of the arts.

It also includes an exchange of publishers, editors and journalists and a new programme of co-operation between libraries and archives in Canada and the Soviet Union.



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No. 119

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
DECEMBER 10, 1973

STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
THE HONOURABLE MITCHELL SHARP,
ON THE OCCASION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE
PROCLAMATION OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

On this day, twenty-five years ago, the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, "as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations". In voting for adoption of the declaration, Canada made a moral commitment to integrate into the Canadian judicial system any of these rights not already recognized therein.

Since that day both the federal and provincial governments have taken many concrete steps to honour this commitment. Parliament has adopted a Canadian Bill of Rights; the Secretary of State Department now administers a programme for the protection of citizens' rights and freedoms; and a number of measures have been implemented in an effort to eliminate hate propaganda and any discriminatory employment practices. Nearly all the provincial governments have agencies for the preservation of human rights, and several have appointed ombudsmen.

Since its adoption, the declaration has served as a basis for a number of United Nations' agreements dealing with human rights. Canada, as you no doubt know, has ratified a number of these agreements. Among them are the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention for the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, and the Convention on the Abolition of Forced Labour, to name only a few.

These conventions are mentioned here not because we believe that Canada has done all it can in this area, but to underline the efforts on the part of Canada's governments to eliminate as far as possible all risk of offences to human dignity.

It is true that Canada has not yet ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. This we recognize, but we must point out that the subject matter of these covenants falls under the jurisdiction of the provinces as well as that of the federal government. For this reason the federal authorities have considered it advisable to consult the provinces before acceding to them. It has been said time and again that the covenants are standards of achievement to which all nations should tend. In this context, and even though our country has not yet ratified these instruments; we can be justly proud of our accomplishments in the protection and advancement of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The United Nations General Assembly is meeting today to celebrate this twenty-fifth anniversary appropriately and to launch a Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. Canada shares the objectives of this decade, as its representative to the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly stated recently.

Although Canada has been fortunate not to have experienced racial strife, our society is not totally free of discrimination. We hope that that which does exist will be eliminated through education, and that all Canadians will come to respect the dignity of the human person. Let us henceforth adopt this as our goal for the coming decade. The Canadian Government will work towards this end with all means at its disposal, and would hope to enlist in this task the co-operation of all Canadians.



CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 120

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
DECEMBER 17, 1973

AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE DELIMITATION OF
THE CONTINENTAL SHELF BETWEEN GREENLAND
AND CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Agreement Relating To The Delimitation of
The Continental Shelf Between Greenland
And Canada

The Governments of Canada and Denmark have concluded an agreement concerning the delimitation of the continental shelf between Greenland and Canada. The agreement was signed in Ottawa, on December 17, by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honorable Mitchell Sharp, on behalf of Canada and by the Danish Ambassador to Canada, His Excellency Henning Hjorth-Nielsen, on behalf of the Government of Denmark. The agreement is subject to ratification and instruments of ratification shall be exchanged in Copenhagen as soon as possible.

This is the first continental shelf agreement that Canada has concluded with its neighbours. Through this agreement, Canada and Denmark have decided to establish in the area of the continental shelf between the Canadian Arctic Islands and Greenland a dividing line up to which either party can extend its sovereign rights for the purpose of exploration and exploitation of the natural resources of the continental shelf, in accordance with the 1958 United Nations Convention on the Continental Shelf.

The dividing line, which runs some 1430 nautical miles in length and represents the longest continental shelf delimitation in the world, has been determined on the basis of the principle of equidistance incorporating certain adjustments necessary to arrive at a mutually agreeable and equitable solution.

The agreement also provides for cooperation between Canada and Denmark in obtaining and improving the hydrographic and geodetic knowledge necessary for more precise charting and mapping of the region covered by the agreement.

A chart showing the agreed dividing line of the continental shelf between Canada and Greenland is attached to this release.





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No. 121

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
DECEMBER 18, 1973

CANADA EXTENDS ITS SERVICE IN THE
UNITED NATIONS FORCE IN CYPRUS

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, The Honorable Mitchell Sharp, announced today that the government has extended Canadian participation in the United Nations Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months. Canada's contingent may however be reduced to approximately 490 personnel from its May 1973 level of 580. This will be part of an overall 25 percent reduction in the strength of the Force.

These reductions are part of a plan, being developed by United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim in consultation with the Cypriot authorities, concerning the future role and responsibilities of the Force. These changes would involve a restructuring of the Force to emphasize measures such as negotiation and persuasion while reducing reliance on the deployment of interposing UN troops on the ground. The Greek and Turkish Cypriots could then assume greater responsibility themselves in ensuring the maintenance of peace on the Island.

Mr. Sharp stressed Canadian support for the United Nations Force. He noted that the inability to achieve military deconfrontation between the armed forces of the two sides clearly demonstrated the continuing requirement for a UN presence if inter-communal violence is to be avoided.

The Force is composed of personnel from Australia, Austria, Britain, Denmark, Finland, and Sweden as well as Canada. Canada provides the second largest contingent. The Canadian unit currently serving in Cyprus is the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Canadian Regiment which is normally stationed at CFB Gagetown.



CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 122

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 20, 1973

POUR DIFFUSION IMMEDIATE
le 20 décembre 1973

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS APPOINTMENTS
NOMINATIONS AUX AFFAIRES EXTERIEURES

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs announces two Headquarters appointments to take effect in the new year.

Miss Pamela McDougall is to become Director General of the Bureau of Economic and Scientific Affairs, succeeding Mr. Donald McPhail whose appointment as Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Regional Economic Expansion in Moncton, was recently announced. Miss McDougall is returning to External Affairs from the Privy Council Office where she has been Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet (Government Operations). As Director General of the Bureau of Scientific and Economic Affairs Miss McDougall will be in charge of Divisions of the Department dealing with Aid and Development, Commercial Policy, Scientific Relations and Environmental Problems, and Transport, Communications and Energy.

Mr. Jean-Jacques Dupuis is to become Director General of the Bureau of Coordination, succeeding Mr. Claude Roquet who is about to take up his new appointment as Assistant Secretary General of the "Agence de Coopération économique et culturelle" in Paris. Mr. Dupuis will be returning to External Affairs from the University of Montreal where he is Foreign Service Visitor for the current academic year. As Director General of the Bureau of Coordination, Mr. Dupuis will be in charge of Divisions of the Department dealing with Commonwealth Institutions, Federal-Provincial Coordination and Francophone Institutions.

Biographical notes on Miss McDougall and Mr. Dupuis are attached.

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Le Ministère des Affaires extérieures annonce deux nominations à l'administration centrale, qui entreront en vigueur en 1974.

Mme Pamela McDougall deviendra la directrice générale du Bureau des Affaires économiques et scientifiques, succédant à M. Donald McPhail dont on a récemment annoncé la nomination à titre de Sous-ministre adjoint au Ministère de l'Expansion économique et régionale, à Moncton. Mme McDougall retourne au Ministère des Affaires extérieures après avoir servi au Bureau du Conseil privé en qualité de secrétaire adjointe du Cabinet (Opérations gouvernementales).

M. Jean-Jacques Dupuis deviendra le Directeur général du Bureau de la coordination succédant à M. Claude Roquet, qui doit bientôt occuper son nouveau poste de Secrétaire général adjoint de l'Agence de coopération économique et culturelle, à Paris. M. Dupuis, qui passe l'année universitaire courante à l'Université de Montréal, à titre de diplomate en résidence, est invité à retourner au Ministère des Affaires extérieures.

Ci-joint les notices biographiques de Mme McDougall et de M. Dupuis.

McDOUGALL, Pamela Ann

Born Ottawa, May 9, 1925. B.Sc. (Mount Allison, 1945); University of Paris, 1947-48 (French Government Bursary); LL.D. (H.C. Mount Allison, 1969). National Research Council, 1946-47. Joined External Affairs March 1949 (Consular). May 1952 (UN Division); Third Secretary, Bonn, December 1953; Second Secretary, July 1955; Ottawa, September 1957 (UN, European Divisions, Government Hospitality Committee); Senior Political Adviser, ICSC, Vietnam, November 1958; Ottawa, December 1959 (Far Eastern, Inspection Services Divisions, Government Hospitality Committee); First Secretary, New Delhi, July 1961; Counsellor, April 1963; Ottawa, August 1963 (Far Eastern Division). Ambassador to Poland, February 1968. Privy Council Office on secondment as Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet (External Policy and Defence), February 1971; Assistant Secretary (Government Operations). April 1972. Single.

Née à Ottawa, le 9 mai 1925. Baccalauréat ès sciences (Mount Allison 1969). Conseil national de recherches du Canada, 1946-1947. Affectée au Ministère des Affaires extérieures en mars 1949 (services consulaires); en mai 1952, à la Direction des Affaires de l'ONU; troisième secrétaire à Bonn, décembre 1953; deuxième secrétaire, juillet 1955; Ottawa, septembre 1957 (Direction des Affaires de l'ONU, de l'Europe, Comité des visites officielles); première conseillère politique à la CICS au Vietnam, novembre 1958; Ottawa, décembre 1959 (Direction des Affaires d'Extrême-Orient, des services d'inspection, Comité des visites officielles); première secrétaire à New Delhi, juillet 1961; conseillère, avril 1963; Ottawa, août 1963 (Direction des Affaires d'Extrême-Orient). Ambassadrice en Pologne, février 1968. Détachée auprès du Bureau du Conseil privé, à titre de secrétaire adjointe du Cabinet (Politique extérieure et défense) en février 1971; secrétaire adjointe (Opérations gouvernementales), avril 1972. Célibataire.

DUPUIS, Jacques Jean Couillard

Né à Ste-Anne (Kamouraska) le 23 juin 1928. BA (Université Laval, 1948); Licence en Droit (Université Laval, 1952); inscrit au Barreau du Québec 1952. Exerce la profession d'avocat 1952-54. Entré aux Affaires extérieures juin 1954 (Directions juridique et de l'Europe). Troisième secrétaire, Ankara, janvier 1956; deuxième secrétaire, juillet 1957; Ottawa, novembre 1958 (Liaison avec la Défense); premier secrétaire, Tokyo, juin 1961; Ottawa, juin 1964 (Direction des Affaires économiques); conseiller, Paris, août 1967; Détaché auprès de l'Agence canadienne de développement international, décembre 1967 à mai 1968; ministre plénipotentiaire, Paris, avril 1971. Diplomate en résidence, Université de Montréal, août 1973. Marié (Alice Lavoie). Quatre enfants.

Born Ste-Anne(Kamouraska Co.), Quebec, June 23, 1928. B.A. (Laval University, 1948); LL.B. (Laval University, 1952); called to the Quebec Bar, 1952; Law practice, 1952-54. Entered External Affairs, June 1954 (Legal and European divisions). Third Secretary, Ankara, January 1956; Second Secretary, July 1957; Ottawa, November 1958 (Liaison with Defence); First Secretary, Tokyo, June 1961; Ottawa, June 1964 (Economic Affairs Division); Counsellor, Paris, August 1967; temporarily assigned to the Canadian International Development Agency, December 1967 to May 1968; minister plenipotentiary, Paris, April 1971. Diplomat in residence, University of Montreal, August 1973. Married to Alice Lavoie. Four Children.



CANADA

No. 122 b

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
DECEMBER 21, 1973

COMMUNIQUÉ

OPENING OF CANADIAN EMBASSY IN SAUDI ARABIA

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, The Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced in Ottawa today that the Canadian Government has decided to approach the Saudi Arabian Government with a view to opening a resident Canadian Embassy in Jeddah in the next few months.

This decision is an expression of the Government's policy of strengthening Canada's representation in the Middle East, where, in addition to the continuing pursuit of general foreign policy objectives, there is at this time an increasing Canadian interest in the field of energy.

The Government will shortly be considering the opening of other Canadian missions in various parts of the world, including the Middle East, for the next few years following the implementation of the current programme.

BACKGROUND NOTE

Present Canadian representation in the Middle East and Maghreb is as follows: Ambassador James George, residing in Tehran, represents Canada in Iran and also in Kuwait, The United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman; Ambassador Paul Malone represents Canadian interests in Israel with residence in Tel Aviv. Ambassador David Stansfield, resident in Cairo, Egypt, is also accredited to Libya and the Sudan. Ambassador Jacques Gignac, resident in Beirut, is also accredited to Syria, Jordan, and Iraq, in addition to Saudi Arabia. Ambassador Henri Gaudreault represents Canada in Tunis. Ambassador Robert Elliott represents Canada in Algiers.

2. With the opening of embassies in Rabat (announced earlier by the Government) and Jeddah, there will be eight embassies in the region at the end of 1974. The opening of another embassy in the Middle East will shortly be considered by the Government as part of its next program.



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No. 123

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
DECEMBER 28, 1973

VISIT OF THE MINISTER OF PLANNING
AND CO-OPERATION OF SENEGAL, MR. OUSMANE SECK,
DECEMBER 17-22, 1973

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Minister of Planning and Cooperation of Senegal, Mr. Ousmane Seck, visited Canada from December 17 to the 22nd, accompanied by a delegation composed most notably of the Ambassador of Senegal to Canada, His Excellency Mr. André Coulbary, in addition to Senegalese officials directly concerned with cooperation between Senegal and Canada. In the course of his visit to Ottawa, the Minister was received by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp. The Minister and his delegation also met with Mr. Paul Gérin Lajoie, president of CIDA, Mr. d'Iberville Fortier, assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Claude Charland, Deputy Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, and Mr. Vincent Chapin, vice-president of the Export Development Corporation. The Senegalese delegation also visited Quebec City and Montreal for meetings with representatives of the Government of Quebec and private industry.

Following these discussions, it was agreed to conclude as soon as possible an agreement for the guarantee of investments. Negotiations were begun with a view to reach an agreement on economic and technical cooperation. In the commercial and cultural field, the need to intensify the commercial and cultural exchanges between the two countries was recognized. One specific question, that of the equivalence of diplomas between the two countries, was the subject of an agreement on principles. Further negotiations will take place after consultations with the educational authorities of the two countries. Canadian participation in the Dakar International Fair, to be held in November 1974, was again raised by the Senegalese delegation.

The working sessions between senior officials of CIDA and the members of the Senegalese delegation permitted the identification of areas of interest regarding integrated projects within the framework of the Fourth Economic and Social Development Plan of Senegal, areas which will require further study.

The representatives of Senegal and Canada acknowledged the excellent state, from both points of view, of the relations established in various fields between the two countries, as well as the usefulness of continuing the consultations on a regular basis, in order to promote relations between the two countries, predisposed as they are to close cooperation by a community of language and interests.

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